

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1175—Vol. XXVIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every
BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS
on orders confined to him.

Mr. Crofts recommends immediate attention on the part of buyers to the following
mines, in connection with their late and present prices. Such an opportunity as the
present time presents for investing in CHEAP SHARES probably never occurred,
may be long before it will occur again:—

DIVIDEND MINES.		Last dividend.	
Former price.	Present.	Bi-monthly or quarterly.	
Providence	£ 95	2 0 0	0 0 0
Trelawny	35	2 0 0	0 0 0
Tinoroff	6	4 0 0	0 0 0
St. Day United	4	2 0 0	0 0 0
Herodfoot	12	7 0 0	0 0 0
Wheal Margaret	70	60	2 0 0
Ding Dong	43 1/2	18	1 0 0

SPECULATIVE AND PROXIMATE DIVIDEND.
Former price. Present. Former price. Present.
Deal Edward . . . £10 1/2 . . . £7 1/2 . . . Lady Bertha . . . 2 . . . £1 1/2
at Russell . . . 20 . . . 8 . . .

A long list being rather bewildering than instructive, Mr. Crofts offers the
mines as a selection, but without prejudice to many other good mines. The average
duration on the above-mentioned shares is upwards of 30 per cent., taking one
of each mine.

In consequence of the improving state for lead of CATHERINE AND JAMES CONSOLS,
Mr. Crofts advises shareholders to average their cost at the present low price of
16d. to 18s. per share.—Bankers: Commercial Bank of London, Lombury.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

FOR SALE:—
5 Alfred Con., £12 1/2. 20 Trewatha. 5 Clifton and Wentworth,
10 Bryntall, £24. 10 Tinoroff, £4 3s. 9d. 10 Rosewarne & Herland,
1 Ding Dong, £17 1/2. 30 South Carn Brea. 50 So. Condarrow, 4s. 6d.
10 Power Consols, £4. 30 Vale of Towry, 3s. 6d. 10 North Robert.
2 Carnhill, £15. 10 Herodfoot, £2 1/2. 10 North Robert.
and FOR SALE, to cover an advance, 1 Basset, 1 Botallack, 1 Condarrow, 1 West
Seton, for £265, or can be sold separately; price furnished upon application to Jas.
B. BRENCHLEY, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
recently advanced in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 14 years' experience in every
department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular
correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere,
enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a
member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and
may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Commission 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.
57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Feb. 26, 1858.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 Alf. Con., £12 1/2.	25 North Levant, £3 1/2.	10 Virtuous Lady.
3 Botallack, £197 1/2.	10 North Roskear, £25.	2 West Basset.
50 Balmossan, 30s.	10 Old Tinoroff, £4 1/2.	20 West Porey, £10 1/2.
30 Belling Well, £1.	5 Par Consols, £22.	5 Wheal Alfred.
10 Buller and Basset, 25s.	2 Providence, £82.	50 West Par.
10 Carnyorth, £6.	50 Ped-an-drea, 15s.	5 W. W. Frances, £22.
5 Ding Dong, £19.	50 Penryn Consols, £3 1/2.	1 Wheal Basset.
1 East Basset, £105.	50 Sorridge Cons., £1 1/2.	1 Wheal Buller.
10 East Providence, £1.	1 South Carn Brea.	5 Wheal Kitty.
5 East Trefusis, £5 1/2.	1 South Toulga.	5 Wheal Margaret, £63.
10 East Russell, £5 1/2.	2 South Frances.	5 Wheal Trelawny.
10 Great Hewas, 21s.	10 St. Ives Consols, £37 1/2.	10 Wheal Wrey.
10 Herodfoot, £7 1/2.	50 South Cuddra, 15s.	10 Wheal Edward, £7 1/2.
10 Hingston Down, £7.	50 St. Austell Cons., £1 1/2.	10 Wheal Grenville.
30 Kelly Bray, 30s.	20 Swanpool, 25s.	5 Wheal Harriett.
100 Lady Bertha, 32s. 6d.	10 Trevelyan, £10.	10 Wheal Looe.
200 Mollard, 2s. 6d.	10 Trelawny.	10 Wheal Margaret.
10 North Basset, £16 1/2.	30 Tolvaaden, £7 1/2.	200 Wheal Talcott, 5s.
	50 Vale of Towry, 30s.	20 Wheal Zion.

Mr. LELAND is a BUYER of 50 Buller and Basset United.
Commission on all transactions, 1 1/2 per cent.
Feb. 26, 1858. Mr. LELAND, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the
SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT
OFFICES, PENZANCE (Established 1845).
Bankers (from 1838)—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne.

MR. WILLIAM BIRDSEY, of No. 4, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY,
CORNHILL, having had 30 years' experience as a MINING BROKER, can
with the greatest confidence recommend from ten to fifteen mines (both dividend and
progressive), which he considers during the present year will well repay the outlay.
The depression which has existed during the last eight months is now happily
over, and any purchases to be made, the sooner done the better for profitable results.
Mr. Birdsey will be happy to give every information, on application being made to the
above address.

MR. E. GOMPERS HAS BUSINESS IN:—

20 East Edward, £12 1/2.	100 East Russell, £5.	20 Great Alfred, £5 1/2.
20 East Providence, 15s.	1 Rosewarne.	100 Sorridge, £1 1/2.
10 Redmoor, 15s.	30 Trewatha, 15s.	1 Wheal Buller, £300.
5 Wheal Wrey, £4 1/2.	20 Devon Buller, 15s.	100 Garton, 15s.
10 Lant, 40s.	20 Wheal Zion, 15s.	20 Kelly Bray, 32s. 6d.
60 Harriett, 15s.	30 North Robert, £5.	25 Looe, 30s.

3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,

has the following SHARES FOR SALE, or any part, at net prices:—
25 Angarrack Cons., 20s. 30 E. Rosewarne, 17s. 9d. 50 Redmoor, 6s.
5 Clotcock Consols, £3 1/2. 20 Great Alfred, £5 1/2. 100 South Cuddra, 7s.
50 Catherine and Jane, 5s. 100 Great Caradon, 12s. 30 South Bog (Lim.), 10s.
100 Castell, 6s. 120 Huchworthy Bridge, 8s. 30 St. Day United, 27s.
30 Chollacott Cons., 1s. 6d. 20 Kelly Bray, £2. 50 Vale of Towry, 27s. 6d.
30 Devon Wh. Buller, 15s. 20 West Grinnis, 30s. 10 West Grinnis, 30s.
100 Dale (Limited), 21s. 1 Providence, £24. 10 Wheal Wrey, £4 1/2.
30 E. Providence, 21s. 3d. 50 Queen of Dart, 12s. 6d. 20 Wh. Grenville, 33s.

NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.
If you want a good investment, and one that will pay well, buy shares in the
Great Caradon Copper Mine, at 12s. per share. There are ten lodes opened, all of
them have produced copper ore; rich specimens can be seen at my office, which were
taken 5 ft. down. This mine is due east of the South Caradon Copper Mine (which
has paid in dividends £125,000 on the small outlay of £540 only), consequently has
the same rich lodes passing direct through the entire length of the mine.

Another good and safe investment is the Huchworthy Bridge Copper Mine. Buy
these shares at 8s. per share; this mine will prove one of the richest mines in Devon.
The cross-course lode of the Wheal Friendship passes direct through the set, and
this mine has paid in dividends £304,064 on an outlay of £4400. They have a splen-
did lode 8 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; specimens can be seen at my of-
fice. The shares are well worth buying; every information will be forwarded.
HENRY GOULD SHARP will be happy to receive any buying or selling orders, which
will be punctually attended to. The present time offers unusual facilities for invest-
ing in many sound, well-managed, and legitimate mines, which are certain to pay
the present purchasers large profits.

SHARES WANTED at net prices, or any part:—
20 Bull. & Bass, Uni., 3s. 6d. 50 Lady Bertha, 30s. 60 Sorridge Consols, 31s.
30 East Rosewarne, 15s. 50 Nant and Penr., 31s. 9d. 10 Wheal Arthur, £2 1/2.
50 East Wh. Russell, £7 1/2. 1 Wheal Basset, £230. 3 Wh. Kitty (L.), £13 1/2.
100 Wh. Harriett, 15s. 3d. 50 Ped-an-drea, 13s. 30 Wheal Harriett, 12s.
1 Wheal Buller, £360. 1 West Caradon, £120.

HENRY GOULD SHARP offers his services to ladies, gentlemen, and others having
spare capital to invest. He receives the earliest information relative to the latest
improvements in the mines, &c., consequently can give the best advice to those seek-
ing safe and profitable investments.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lombury.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,

LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
30 Tamar Consols, 23s. 6d. 10 South Carn Brea, £5 1/2. 2 Wheal Mary Ann.
50 Wheal Zion, 16s. 6d. 10 Wheal Margery. 10 East Russell, £24.
50 Redmoor, 5s. 50 St. Day United, 23s. 6d. 25 Kelly Bray, 39s. 6d.
5 Par Consols, £22 1/2. 50 Wheal Grenville. 1 South Carn Brea.
100 Wh. Harriett, 15s. 3d. 55 Trewatha. 1 East Basset, £107 1/2.
100 Garton, 15s. 9d. 2 Ding Dong, £17 1/2. 100 Worthing.
1 Wheal Buller, £360. 3 Trelawny, £23 1/2. 5 Wheal Arthur, £2 1/2.
50 Tamar Consols, 21s. 100 Wh. Russell, £120. 5 Alfred Consols, £13.
100 Wh. Russell, £120. 100 Wh. Russell, £120.

is a BUYER of 100 East Rosewarne, 15s.; 130 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £24; 30
Tamar Consols, 21s.

GEORGE MOORE,

DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted prices,
FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.		NON-DIVIDEND.	
5 Alfred Consols, £12 1/2.	25 St. Day United, 21s. 9d.	5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes),	£3 15s. 9d.
25 Drake Walls, 45s.	50 Tamar Consols, 23s. 6d.	1 Wh. Margaret, £58 1/2.	
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn,	20 Tinoroff, £4 1/2.	1 Wheal Mary Ann, £43.	
£118 1/2.	50 Vale of Towry, 25s. 6d.	1 Wh. Trelawny, £23 1/2.	
25 Sorridge Cons., 32s. 6d.	5 West Basset, £25 1/2.		

20 Devon Wh. Buller, £2 1/2. 10 Great Alfred, £5 1/2. 5 South Carn Brea, £5 1/2.
1 East Basset, £107 1/2. 25 Kelly Bray, £2. 10 Tolvaaden, £7 1/2.
1 East Basset, £107 1/2. 15 Nor. Robert, £3 1/2. 10 Wheal Edward, £7 1/2.
10 East Wh. Russell, £23 1/2. 20 Pendon Cons., 58s. 9d. 30 Wheal Looe, 30s.
50 Garton, 15s. 6d. 10 Portella United, £4 1/2.

GEORGE MOORE is a BUYER of Wheal Grenville, at 30s.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,

No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH

AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to

inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OP-

PORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character,

paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalists.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience

enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but

of those that are not.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,

5, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE beg to direct the attention of investors and speculators to
the undermentioned list of Dividend and good Progressive Mines. Although many
of them have considerably advanced in market value since the commencement of the
year, they are still well worth purchasing at the current market prices, either for
investment or speculation.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Devon Great Consols.	Vale of Towry.	West Caradon.
Great South Toulga.	West Basset.	Wheal Mary Ann.
Par Consols.	Wheal Basset.	South Wheal Frances.
South Caradon.	St. Day United.	Wheal Wrey.
Tinoroff.	Hingston Down Consols.	

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

East Trefusis.	Great Hewas United.	Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bed.
Kelly Bray.	Great Wheal Alfred.	Catherine and Jane Con.
Yarrow.	North Wheal Robert.	Tolvaaden.
Redmoor.	Wheal Edward.	South Carn Brea.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE will be happy to afford reliable information respecting
mines; and will transact any business entrusted to them, either at net prices, or on
commission of 1 1/2 per cent.—Dated Feb. 26, 1858.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Bryntall, £24.	5 Hingston Down.	5 St. John del Rey, £12 1/2.
10 Boiling Well, 24s.	20 Holmbush, 28s. 9d.	1 South Caradon, £397 1/2.
20 Bath and Jane, 7s. 9d.	2 Kelly (Lant).	50 So. Condarrow, 4s. 6d.
10 Cate Brewey, £20.	10 Kelly Bray, 39s. 6d.	20 Tamar Consols, 23s. 6d.
30 Chollacott Cons., 1s. 6d.	5 Lant Consols, £1.	1 Trumpet Consols, £20.
50 Castell, 4s. 9d.	2 Lewis, 40s.	10 Tinoroff, £4 3s. 9d.
10 Drake Walls, 45s.	20 Lady Bertha, 32s. 6d.	20 Trewatha, 23s. 9d.
25 Cwm Sebon, 26s.	20 N. Trelawny, 17s. 9d.	1 Trelawny, £23 1/2.
1 Devon Great Consols.	20 North Tavy, 36s. 6d.	20 Vale of Towry, 25s. 6d.
10 E. Rosewarne, 16s. 9d.	2 North Basset, £16 1/2.	5 Wheal Wrey, £5.
20 East Russell.	20 North Down, 27s. 9d.	30 Wheal Capid, 8s. 9d.
1 East Wh. Rose, £7 1/2.	2 Penryn.	1 Wheal Margaret, £63.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn,	10 Penryn and E. Crinnis.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £43 1/2.
£117 1/2.	8s. 9d.	5 Wheal Edward, £7 1/2.
5 Great Alfred, £5 1/2.	10 Ped-an-drea, 16s. 9d.	5 West Basset, £27 1/2.
30 Garreg, 9s. 9d.	1 Pendon Consols.	20 West Grenville, 6s. 6d.
20 Grenville, 33s. 9d.	1 Rosewarne.	3 West Sharp Tor, £31.
20 Great Hewas, 21s. 9d.	20 South Bog (Limited),	5 Wh. Margery, £9 15s. 9d.
	Shropshire.	50 Willow Bank.

When Mr. HERRON stated in the Mining Journal of the 9th January that money
would soon become a drug in the market, many thought him too sanguine; such,
however, is now the case, and the great difficulty with brokers at present is to find
shareholders to receive their orders in sound dividend and progressive mines. This should
not create surprise, for who would sell this description of stock to invest the proceeds
in Consols at 90, or lodge it on call with the joint-stock banks, to receive only 2 per
cent. When it is considered that two large channels of investment are no longer fa-
vourites with the public,—viz., railways and joint-stock banks,—it is fair to presume
that greater attention will be directed to British mines, as their merits are daily be-
coming more extensively known and better appreciated.

Mr. HERRON recommends the following Dividend Mines, which, on the average,
will pay 17 per cent.:—West Seton, Vale of Towry, South Caradon, Devon Great Con-
sols, West Basset, West Caradon, Grampian and St. Aubyn, Drake Walls,
Tinoroff, Wheal Margaret. And the following sound Progressive Mines:—Wheal
Margery, Kelly Bray, North Down, St. Aubyn and Grylla, Lewis, West Grenville.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 26, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,

68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C.
Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various
foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to
inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance
of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, to
obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any
other description of stock.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of
mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be

obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS
SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES,
MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC
FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate com-
mission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.
26, Tregemount-street, London, E.C.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING

ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES THE SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY
OF MINERAL PROPERTIES, THE WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING OF COL-
LIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him
with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt
attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testi-
monials of the highest character.

MR. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who
would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical
and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

MR. FRANCIS R. BILL, CONTRACTORS' AND GENERAL

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

32, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

CONTRACTOR for the SUPPLY of RAILWAY MATERIALS of every descrip-
tion. Estimates prepared. Agencies undertaken. ACCOUNTANTSHIP BUSINESS
of all kinds performed under contract, whereby a considerable saving on the usual
cost may be effected.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE

BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the
outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining
matters.—Dated Feb. 26, 1858.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

Sole Makers to the

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH and TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,

And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations
or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon
the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and
strength, and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any
other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ropes, in point
of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORP, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

BOCONNOC AND GREY MARE IRON MINES, with MACHINERY, MAT-
TERIALS, PLANT, and about 1000 tons of IRON ORE, FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street,
London, on Thursday, the 25th day of March, 1858, at One o'clock precisely, in One
Lot, and subject to such conditions as will be produced at the day of sale, ALL these
valuable MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as BOCONNOC AND GREY MARE
IRON MINES, situate in the parishes of St. Wainow and Braddock, Cornwall, to-
gether with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, IRON ORES (about
1000 tons), and PLANT, forming the whole of the property of the proprietors in
upon, and belonging to the mines, comprising, amongst other things, ONE 30 in. cy-
linder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 feet stroke in the shaft; three boilers, 25 fms. 9 in.
pumps, 30 fms. 4 in. pumps, about 15 fms. wrought-iron air-pipes, three horse-whims,
60 fms. iron flat-rod pulleys, stands, &c.; counting-house and fittings; smith's shop,
complete, with tools; a large quantity of iron; carpenter's shop; with all timber,
and other materials in the mine; stables, three labour horses, harness, carts, &c.,
with other articles too numerous to mention.

The mines are in a full state of working, and the materials are of the best descrip-
tion. The auctioneer particularly wishes to draw the attention of capitalists and
persons acquainted with mineral property to the above, as it is an opportunity which
seldom offers. The mines now actually producing large quantities of iron ore, and
being for sale only in consequence of the occupations of the present proprietors being
foreign to mining business, and unable to give the mines their personal attention.
In addition to the iron lodes, the copper lodes of Respryn and the Duke of Cornwall,
which are producing large quantities of copper ore, are supposed to run through this
set. The mines being in actual work, and ore being raised, the same can be con-
tinued by the purchasers without a day's delay or hindrance.

The sets, which are extensive, about two miles on the course of the lodes, are held
under lease from Lady Grenville for 21 years from 1855, at a royalty of 1-1/16th for
copper, lead, and tin, and 9d. per ton for iron ore, and are situate about 2 1/2 miles from
the quay at Lostwithiel.

For the convenience of the purchasers, approved bills at two, four, and six months,
will be taken for three-fourths or 75 per cent. of the purchase-money.

For further particulars and to view, application to be made to Mr. JOHN THOMAS,
the resident agent on the mines; and for further particulars and conditions, to the
auctioneer at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has FOR DISPOSAL A LIMITED NUMBER

OF SHARES in the CASTLEWARD LEAD MINE, which he can offer as a
very promising and safe speculation. A shaft has been sunk 10 fms., and levels driven
on two lodes, 5 fms. on one, and 17 fms. on the other,—from which 55 tons of lead
ore were sold, leaving good courses of ore in the bottoms and ends of the levels. An
engine is about to be erected, and upon the mine being worked or drained, returns of
lead ore can at once be made. Newtonwards being the next mine, and having the
same lodes, has given about £80,000 profits, and still a dividend concern. Price per
(6000th) share, 6s. Company, limited liability.—Specimens of the ore and further
particulars to be seen and had at 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Those who seek safe and profitable investment,
free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market
prices of the day are for the most part governed by the supply and demand, and the
operations of speculators, without reference to the soundness or merits of the under-
taking. J. R. PIXE feels confident that mines afford a wider range for profit than
any other securities. J. R. PIXE could name many that are free from debt, have large
reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from 15 to 250 per cent. per annum.
Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 500 to 1000 per cent.; but
these kind of securities more than any other should be purchased only upon the most
reliable information, because there are shares upon the market of schemes called mines
quoted

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £21,000, in shares of £1 each 10s. payable on allotment, and the remainder as may be required.
OFFICES.—4, WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL.

The Dale Mine is situated in North Staffordshire, and presents an unusually favourable opportunity to those who seek a safe and profitable investment.

The outlay up to the present time has been made judiciously and economically, and has so far laid open the resources of the mines to enable one of the most experienced mining authorities of the day—Mr. J. H. HITCHINS, of the Devon Great Consols—to pronounce in a very decided manner as to the profitable results of its further working.

Adjoining Dale are the Eton Mines, which have paid to the Duke of Devonshire from £50,000 to £70,000 per annum for 30 years. Dale is opening out in exactly the same manner, and presents even more favourable indications than Eton did at the same depth.

The outlay of about £2500 will bring Dale Mine down to the depth at which Eton began to make its great riches. A junction between the Pipe vein and the immense cross-course, called the "Lum," is about 20 fathoms below the present bottom of the mine; and other experienced agents, well able to judge, confirm Mr. Hitchins's decided opinion, that when this is reached, if not before, its productiveness will be found very great, and Dale will become a permanently dividend-paying mine.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. J. D. BAUNTON, at the offices of the company; from whom, and also from Messrs. J. J. KENTON and Son, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, may be obtained prospectuses, with plans of the mine, and reports.

The following is an abstract of Mr. J. H. Hitchins's report, which is very full:—In compliance with your request, I have examined this mine. I feel much satisfaction in being able to report favourably thereon. Your operations are carried on in the same range of lime rock as Eton. No. 3 lode and Johnson's lode are in the crystalline grey lime rock, and pretty nearly similar in their characteristics to the Pipe vein, which circumstances are, in my opinion, so many additional proofs that this unusually strong metamorphic vein will prove a very prolific one at a depth not much greater than the present bottom level. There are some other rarer veins and feeders which will exercise a beneficial influence on the future produce of the mine. I have much pleasure in directing your attention to the main feature of the mine—the Pipe vein, from which the return of ore, to the value of 20000l., cannot but be deemed highly satisfactory; it has proved a strong and highly metalliferous vein all the way from the surface, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is my most decided opinion it will prove very permanently productive and profitable at its junction with the cross vein and feeders before referred to, and more particularly when it meets with the large cross-course called the "Lum," which it is calculated will take place about 25 fathoms below the bottom of the present workings. This "Lum," when driven through in the adit, produced large stones of ore, similar to those from the Pipe vein, which is another fact very strongly in favour of a great deposit being realised at their junction. There are many other very promising objects within your set, but I would advise your operations to be confined to the main Pipe vein—so particularly recommended and dwelt on—until its produce shall yield you a surplus for other trials. In conclusion, I not only consider this undertaking one of a very promising character, but a decidedly safe one, and that it will result in a profitable investment, if properly carried out.

Copy letters from Capt. Nines, respecting discovery made in the 37 fm. level:—
Feb. 20.—I feel much pleasure to inform you that last night we cut a very rich vein in our bottom—37 fm. level, on the pipe vein. We have it already opened out 23 in. wide solid lead, and from the little we have opened on it exceeds anything we have yet seen in the mine.

Feb. 23.—I am very glad to say that the pipe vein in the bottom level is still improved since I wrote you on Saturday. We have a vein of solid lead about half-way down the breast of the level for more than 2 ft. wide. The ore is dipping northward, which is the usual dip of all large deposits in this district, and is also the direction the level is driving on; consequently, we first met with it in the back of the level, and, as before stated, it is now about half-way down the breast of the end. Even as it is now, it is one of the richest deposits of lead that has been seen in this country for many years, with every appearance of still improving.

Feb. 25.—The discovery in the bottom level opens out well. We have just commenced to break right good ore; should this continue to the intersection with the "Lum," we have indeed a rich mine. The 37, on No. 3, is yielding the average quantity, and so is the tribute pitch on Johnson's lode.

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MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.

The success which has attended the efforts of enterprising men in the Vale of Ovoca, county Wicklow, may be held up as an example of encouragement to those in other parts of the sister kingdom, who are doing much to encourage mining enterprises, for the development of the resources of wealth known to exist in various localities, and which require but energy and moderate outlay to be brought into a productive state. It will, therefore, be interesting, and indeed instructive, to furnish a few facts in connection with the rise and progress of the extensive and lucrative trade now carried on in the Vale of Ovoca in the yield of the mines of that district. The chief business is in iron pyrites, for the manufacture of sulphur. It amounts to about 140,000 tons per annum, of which 50,000 tons are sent from the Ballymurtagh Mines, 50,000 tons from Cronebane and Tigrone, 30,000 tons from Ballygahan, and about 10,000 tons from other mines. This is the average result of seventeen years. In 1840 the iron pyrites was a more profitable article, and necessarily a source of obstruction and expense in clearing the ground in search of copper and other ores; indeed, so much so, that Ballymurtagh ceased to work, and Cronebane and Tigrone passed away from the original adventurers; while the chance of fortunes was transferred into other hands, who in a short time subsequently realised great wealth from the thousands and thousands of tons of the apparently useless article, which was piled up like mountains on the mines. The owner of Ballygahan stood, however, to his colours; taking advantage of the exclusion of the Sicilian sulphur, he perseveringly pressed on the alkali manufacturers a trial of the pyrites from Ovoca, and meeting with the success he merited, hundreds of thousands of pounds were quickly disseminated through the country, and employment furnished to a large mass of the poor population. At one period no less than 2000 men and boys were employed in the mere conveyance of the ore to the places of shipment, and although a tramway has since been established, upwards of 25,000l. per annum is disbursed for cartage. From 4s. to 6s. per ton is paid under this head, according whether the ore is taken to Arklow or Wicklow; and sufficient quantity to meet the demand cannot be sent forward even at these rates, so that the business of the mines are comparatively imperfectly carried on, in consequence of the want of proper means of transit to the shipping ports.

Such is the result of a little beginning. If the owner of Ballygahan had been an apathetic or careless man, it is quite possible that this enormous mass of wealth would have remained mere mountains of debris, instead of giving such vitality to the whole sulphur trade of the United Kingdom, and rendering this country independent as respects this necessary and rapidly increasing article of commerce. Ballymurtagh is still an endless rock of iron pyrites. At Cronebane and Tigrone are to be seen "backs" enough to employ the staffs of these mines for 20 years to come, and Ballygahan and other properties continue to be equally as productive as when first commenced.

Prior to the opening up of this important branch of commerce, the mines of Ovoca had been lucrative in the yield of copper, but the returns of this ore fell off as the pyrites increased, and the adventurers grieved at the labour compelled to be bestowed on what then seemed a mere unprofitable obstacle in the search for the produce for which the mines had been originally opened, which failed in quantity, and became deteriorated in quality, as progress was made through the pyrites; hence Ballymurtagh was "knocked," as mentioned, and Cronebane and Tigrone were transferred to strangers. For about one year Ovoca ceased to be a mineral-producing district, in a commercial sense. In 1839, copper ceased to be exported profitably, and in 1840 the trade in iron pyrites commenced.

The lessons to be learned from the foregoing remarks are, on the one hand, the serious consequences which frequently ensue to those who embark in mining enterprise with every energy, yet are quickly frightened from their labours when apparent difficulties present themselves, and without that due consideration of every point which is given in other branches of industry. On the other hand, the sequel of Ballygahan shows how perseverance is rewarded, and that that which seems to be an insurmountable evil—the apparent destruction of four best hopes—is frequently a providential dispensation for the good of ourselves and others. Much we know will be undertaken this year in the different mineral districts of Ireland. "Persevere" should be the motto for all who now propose to adventure in that favoured country in search of mineral wealth, and we trust that their labours will be crowned with the same success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Hodgson, the enterprising owner of Ballygahan, and a warm supporter of the mining interests of Ireland.

GEOLOGY AND MINING.—No. III.

IGNEOUS ORIGIN OF TRAP AND GRANITE.—As Dr. Daubeny says, in the Introduction to his work on Volcanoes, the most effectual method of determining whether trap rocks owe their origin to fire is that of comparing them in all their details with products universally acknowledged to be volcanic; and, as a matter of fact, it is by this comparison that the truth has been so completely established. The extinct volcanoes of Auvergne afforded the earliest proofs; for here we have a series of inductive steps, such as we could scarcely have hoped for. We find, first, the most recent volcanoes with their craters still entire, and their streams of lava conforming to the level of the present river courses; we have others of an intermediate epoch, with their craters nearly effaced, and whose lavas are less intimately connected with the present valleys; and, lastly, there are other volcanic rocks, still more ancient, without any discernible craters or scorias, and having the closest analogy to rocks in other parts of Europe, the igneous origin of which was denied. This tract was first carefully examined by Desmarest, who, however, had the good sense to avoid entering into the bitter controversy then raging between the Neptunists and Plutonists—a controversy carried on by both parties with personal abuse and ridicule, and with an entire absence of good faith. "Whenever," says Sir Charles Lyell, "a zealous Neptunist wished to draw the old man into an argument, he was satisfied with replying 'Go and see.'"

But, in truth, the trap rocks which we observe among the sedimentary strata ought, if we consider the manner in which they must have originated, to differ in many respects from the products of modern volcanoes now visible to man. When we bear in mind that at present three-fourths of the whole surface of our globe consist of water, and only one-fourth of land, it is clear that the volcanic action taking place under water must be greater than that which occurs on the surface. And that igneous matter poured out under the weight of the ocean should form rocks in many respects different in character from that poured out into the atmosphere, is evident even without the many experiments by which it has been incontestably established. The trappean rocks and their associated tuffs, which we find intermixed with strata of all ages, must not, therefore, be compared, says Sir Charles Lyell, to lava and scorias which had cooled in the open air; their counterparts must be sought in the products of modern submarine volcanic eruptions.

Unfortunately, from the nature of their mode of formation, we have few opportunities of observing the character of the rocks formed from the outburst of igneous matter under water, and which we can clearly connect with existing volcanic action; yet, from the great convulsions and changes of level which are continually taking place in volcanic regions, we are, happily, not without some such instances. The most remarkable of these are the volcanic rocks of the Val di Noto, in Sicily; which, on the one hand, we can distinctly connect with the volcanic action now going on in that island, and on the other—by the associated strata containing large beds of oysters and corals—we can prove to have been deposited under the ocean towards the end of the Tertiary period, and to have been subsequently upheaved. Now, these subaqueous volcanic rocks differ considerably from the modern subaerial ones, particularly in being "more compact and heavy, and in forming sometimes extensive sheets of material intercalated between marine strata, and sometimes stratified conglomerates, of which the rounded pebbles are all trap. They differ, also, in the absence of regular cones and craters, and in the want of conformity of the lava to the lowest levels of existing valleys." Thus, in fact, differing in no respect from the trappean rocks and tuffs, which we observe throughout the whole geological series. The solid igneous masses found here, instead of having the form of lava, which they would have assumed if thrown out to cool in the atmosphere, "usually consist of the most ordinary variety of basalt," sometimes—as we find in all trap rocks—vesicular, and at other times compact; the vesicles occasionally empty, but often filled with calc-spar, aragonite, and zeolites; and the structure of the whole not infrequently amygdaloidal, columnar, or prismatic, such as we find likewise to be the case in the older basaltic rocks.

But even where igneous matter has been injected into strata after its elevation into land, it is clear that, on the extinction of the volcanic ac-

tion, the uppermost parts, corresponding to what is now visible in active volcanoes, must have been speedily removed by the action of denudation, "more especially as these superficial parts are always of the lightest and most perishable materials," and that consequently the rocks we now see, in strata even of the most moderate age, must have been formed at considerable depths below the surface. "It is, in truth," says Sir C. Lyell, "like comparing the roots of a tree with its leaves and branches, which, although they belong to the same plant, differ in form, texture, colour, mode of growth, and position. The external cone, with its loose ashes and porous lava, may be likened to the light foliage and branches, and the rocks concealed far below, to the roots." That this is the case—that the rocks formed at some depths in volcanic districts are different from those formed at the surface—we have many direct proofs. The tremendous convulsions to which these regions are subject have laid open to view rocks consolidated at great depth and under great pressure, and which, consequently, are quite analogous to the trap rock of older date. This is particularly the case in the Val del Bove, near Etna, where imperfectly stratified tuffs and breccias are traversed in every direction by dykes varying in width from 2 to 20 feet and upwards—often composed of "compact blue basalt with olivine."

One of the few writers who now deny the doctrine of the igneous origin of the crystalline rocks has, strangely enough, selected the motto of his book from Playfair's *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory*, the most eloquent work ever written in defence of that doctrine. Probably the writer is only slightly acquainted with Playfair's work, and imported the motto in question from Sir Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, where it occupies—more consistently—a similar position. Be this as it may—and however much Playfair's admirers may be surprised at the strange company among whom he has fallen, and be almost tempted to say,

"Que diable faisait dans cette galère-ci?"

the extract in question is well worthy to head any work for it lays down, in opposition to the doctrines of the Neptunists, the great principle of all sound geology—the permanency of position; that is, the causes which are now in action, be they what they may, are those which have ever been in action, and to which we must refer to account for every geological phenomenon we come across. Starting on this principle, we are driven at least to assume that the volcanic phenomena we now observe must have been in action during all past ages; while many geologists maintain, not without strong reasons, that in former ages it was much greater than at present. But assuming the volcanic action of the past not to have been greater than that we observe at present, still I should be curious to know how those who deny the existence of volcanic rocks among any part of the geological series can account for their disappearance. That the position of volcanic vents have varied, and are continually varying, old ones becoming extinct, and new ones breaking out—that, in fact, a great part of the earth has been in turn the scene of volcanic action—is too evident to be denied; and then comes the question, what became of all the matters ejected from these volcanoes? The older Neptunists felt the force of this awkward question, and, with their usual disregard of facts or philosophy, stoutly denied that volcanoes ever had existed in the earlier geological periods, and maintained them to be altogether of recent origin. One partisan, with more seal than discretion (he was probably the same who accounted for the lavas and scorias of Auvergne, by suggesting that the country had been the seat of great antediluvian ironworks), attributed volcanic action to the Fall of Adam, and considered it as part of the curse on our race. None, it is to be hoped, can now be found to adopt speculations so egregiously foolish as these; certainly the author who quotes with approval the passage of Playfair referred to cannot do so. But how does he account for the disappearance of past volcanic action? By denying that there is anything to account for. Volcanoes are termed "a few insignificant holes," "mere pimples of eruption." "With equal reason," he says, "the clouds may be considered molten matter, because we see lightning and fiery meteors among them occasionally."

I will shortly state a few facts by which my readers can judge how far this statement of "insignificance" is well founded, and how far the comparison instituted between volcanoes and clouds stands good.

The mass of lava poured out by the one eruption of Skaptar Jökull, in Iceland, in 1783, extended more than 90 miles in length, with a width sometimes attaining 13 miles, and of an ordinary depth of 100 feet, but in narrow defiles sometimes amounting to 600 feet. Prof. Bischoff estimated that the mass of lava brought up by this one eruption surpassed in magnitude the mass of Mont Blanc.

The great eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, covered those cities and the country around, some hundreds of square miles, with ashes from 60 to 113 feet in depth, "which," says Dr. Daubeny, "would seem an effort too gigantic for the powers of this single mountain, if we were not aware of the vast depth at which volcanic operations take place."

The eruption of the same mountain in 473 "covered all Europe with ashes, and spread alarm even at Constantinople."

The earliest authentic lava eruption from this mountain was in 1036. The numbers that have occurred since then are too well known to require reference; but a notion of their bulk may be formed from the fact that the stream of lava sent out in 1737 continued its course to the sea, at which time its solid contents were estimated at 33,000,000 cubic feet; and the stream of 1794 was estimated at 46,000,000 cubic feet.

I have taken these instances—except the first—from one mountain, which, however, is insignificant in its powers compared to some others. I selected it because I happen to have the facts at hand.

From the best data procurable, Sir Charles Lyell estimated that 2000 eruptions took place in different parts of the world during the last century. What a mighty mass of ejected matter does this represent!

With such forces as these at work, alternately under every part of the surface of our globe, during ages immeasurably great beyond our imagination, pouring out lava, ashes, and mighty floods of mud, it is, indeed, not surprising that rocks of every age are found penetrated by their remains in the form of trap-rocks, stratified tuff, and claystone, amygdaloidal trap and soft wacke. It seems to me that if even "clouds" were observed to discharged sufficient ashes to cover half a county to the depth of 100 feet; numerous lava masses, many millions of cubic feet in bulk; and, on greater occasions, a fluid mass surpassing Mont Blanc in magnitude, plain men would consider them made up of "molten matter," and that not "insignificant" either.

The proofs of the igneous origin of granite rest on grounds slightly different from those which apply to trap. I cannot enter on them here, which is indeed unnecessary, for the doctrine of the igneous nature of granite flows as a necessary corollary from the acceptance of a similar origin of trap.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE CAUSES OF IGNEOUS ACTION.—As my object here is to deal with the theoretical principles of Geology only in so far as they may be absolutely necessary to my subject, it would be simply sufficient for me to establish the fact that granite and the trappean rocks owe their origin to igneous action, without at all entering into the far deeper and more complicated question of the sources and causes of this action; for, while all geologists are now unanimously agreed on this first point, a great difference of opinion still exists on the second. These differences, which involve theoretical considerations of the highest importance, are not in any way connected with the practical questions I am about to discuss; still I deem it necessary briefly to refer to them here, in order to clear my subsequent way, by removing some misapprehensions which I know from experience to exist.

There are two hypotheses on this subject, both maintained by men of the greatest eminence in science. The one, however, which is the most popular is that which assumes our whole planet to have been originally in a state of igneous fusion. From the cooling of this mass by the radiation of the heat into space a solid crust is supposed to have been formed, which has gone on gradually increasing in thickness as the original heat becomes dissipated. This hypothesis assumes "that all the great outbursts of igneous matter, by which the crust has been penetrated and its surface diversified"—that is, all past and present igneous or volcanic action—were and are "merely outward signs of the continued internal activity of that primordial heat," which is so far from being yet exhausted that it is still sufficient to maintain a great portion of the centre of our earth in its original fluid state.

The other hypothesis—which is principally supported by Sir Charles Lyell, who considers that "to suppose the entire globe to be in a state of igneous fusion is to introduce a force altogether disproportionate to the effects which it is required to explain"—denies that the igneous rocks are attributable to any primeval molten matter; it, on the contrary, assumes them to be derivative igneous rocks—that is, rocks derived from the fusion of deep lying stratified masses, which "local variations of temperature" have melted one after another under every part of the earth's crust, and which have there produced "lakes or seas of molten matter." The heat to which these "local variations of temperature" is due is not attributed to original central heat, but is referred to the general effect of chemical and electric action constantly going on in the earth's crust.

Such are the leading hypotheses respecting the causes of igneous action, by which the reader will at once see that the acceptance of the doctrine of the igneous origin of granite and trap has no means involves an acceptance

of the hypothesis of the igneous origin of the globe, and the present fluidity of the interior. If he object to that most popular hypothesis, he may accept Sir Charles Lyell's, or may suspend his judgment on the subject entirely. It only concerns me at present that all sensible men—men who desire to apply the *overflows* of Geology to Mining—should accept the fact upon which all progress must be founded—the undoubted truth that the trap rocks and granite have once been in a molten state: they may be assured it is a fact beyond all reasonable doubt—a truth which the experience of every day strengthens.—H. B. BROMANN.

Original Correspondence.

COAL APPLICABLE TO STEAM PURPOSES.

SIR,—As public attention has lately been directed, through the columns of your Journal, to the relative values of the different kinds of British coals for steam purposes, in connexion with the daily increasing demands of ocean-going steamers, both mercantile and naval, I have thought that the accompanying extracts and tabulated statements, from the "Report to the Navy Department of the United States on American Coal, applicable to Steam Navigation and to other Purposes," by Prof. Walter R. Johnson, might be of value at the present time, and help to assist in placing the different kinds of coal in their proper ranks. I have omitted to notice the American coals, as they are foreign to the present enquiry; and as the Welsh coals were not experimented upon by Prof. Johnson, their relative values must be arrived at by comparing the results of other parties with those recorded in the accompanying tables.

Prof. Johnson's method consists in burning the coals under a steam-boiler, so arranged and furnished with apparatus as to be capable of complete regulation. The water delivered to the boiler, and the coals supplied to the furnace, are determined both by weight and measure. Here the standard by which we measure the heating power of different coals is the weight of water which a given weight of each can evaporate from the temperature of 212° Fah. All measures were reduced to the standard of a cubic foot (in which measure the contents of the bunkers of a steamship are readily ascertained), as wide diversities exist in the weights of given bulks of different kinds of coal. I do not attempt to copy the "General Plan and Arrangement of Apparatus for Testing the Evaporative Power of Coal," as it is too lengthy for a letter, and the published Report can be referred to by persons wishing to do so.

HENRY POOLE.

Alston, Derby, Feb. 19.

tained must always be a coarse, inferior article, and seldom, if ever, perfectly sound. The German puddled steel, with all the advantages of suitable ore and pig-iron, and skilled labour in its production, is very unsound, most of the bars having cores or seams.

With great respect for the inventive talents of Mr. Clay, and for his perseverance in metallurgical research, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the steel puddling process is merely an old tune set to new words, and that it will prove one of those "mare's nests" which the public are sometimes delighted to discover, and of which we have a fair specimen in the redoubtable "homo-metal." Mr. Riepe's great merit lies in his being the inventor of a composition wherein to mould cast-steel, so that bells, cylinders, &c., can now be formed of cast-steel, and which could not be done previously to the date of his discovery. ROBERT MURPHY.

Colford, Feb. 24.

THE TORBANE HILL MINERAL: WHAT IT IS NOT.

SIR,—I have observed in your influential Journal several recent articles on the "Boghead Gas Coal," or, to give the substance a truer name, the Torbane Hill mineral. One of those articles appeared in your Journal on Dec. 26 last, embracing reference to the opinion of Prof. Goppert, of Breslau, whose definitions of coal in general, and of shale or schist in general, are mentioned; and from these it appears that, according to Prof. Goppert, the Torbane Hill mineral, in particular, is not coal, but is some kind of bituminous shale. Another of these articles appeared in your Journal on Jan. 16, which noticed the fact now well established, that the Torbane Hill mineral is capable of a bipartite division, it consisting of 75 per cent. of paraffine oil, and an argillaceous base equal to the remaining 25 per cent. The last article on this subject, which I have noticed, is contained in the Journal of Feb. 13. The writer, after confessing that he is one of a minority, goes on to advocate that the subject in question ought to be considered to be coal—not a black coal, neither a brown coal, but a coal something between a black coal and a brown coal. I do not mean to controvert the opinions, or at any rate sayings, of this writer by entering into an examination of the particulars embraced in his communication. The writer professes a great admiration of the science of chemistry; but how could one proceed to answer a philosopher whose chemistry makes no allowance for the difference between fixed carbon and volatile carbon? Fixed carbon is well known to be capable of separate existence as a solid body. We have solid or fixed carbon in pure coal.

Now, this author, finding some 64 per cent. of carbon in the Torbane Hill mineral, pronounces it for this reason, among other reasons, to be coal. He ignores the fact that this carbon is capable of separate existence—separate, I mean, from the base of clay—only in the volatile condition. How, then, could one deal with a writer of this sort, whose requirements enable him to confound, as to the mineral in question, volatile carbon with fixed carbon? Making no distinction between the two, may we not assume that he does not perceive any distinction? How, I ask again, could one deal with a philosopher of this stamp!

Once for all, let us hear the decision of that first-rate geologist and noble-minded man, the late Hugh Miller. He requires no praise from my pen, for all the scientific world has acknowledged that he was a true philosopher, and all Scotland joined to do honour to the man at his lamented death. Hugh Miller was a witness for Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Torbane Hill, in the jury trial between them and the Messrs. Russell, of Blackheath, which took place in July and August, 1853. This trial involved, among others, this question—Is this substance coal, or is it not? The trial was a remarkable one; it lasted a week, and men of science at the head of their different departments of natural philosophy, mineralogy, chemistry, and histology, attended from all parts of the island. The trial will be remembered as a disgrace, not to true science, which cannot be disgraced, but to the men of science, belonging to one side or the other, because the question to be tried (is this coal or not?) was one of fact, resting upon other facts capable themselves of being each in its turn ascertained and clearly evidenced. For example, either the men of science who swore that this substance did not, and could not, yield true coke; or, on the other hand, those men of science and art who swore that this substance did yield coke or cinder as freely and satisfactorily as any other coal in the market, were uttering a position unsupported by fact and nature.

Again, either these gentlemen who in the witness-box attested that this substance under the microscope—examine the substance as you may, whether as dust, burnt or unburnt, or in sections prepared for the glass, or in its natural state in the block—is radically different in appearance from that of coal, whether common cherry coal or gas coal; or those gentlemen who, in the same way, attested that this substance on being examined by the microscope presents appearances quite the same as those presented by ordinary or undoubted coals: either the one party or the other swore to a fact, which yet is no fact, but the very opposite of a true fact.

To return to Hugh Miller: this eminent geologist uttered a great deal of truth in small compass when he delivered the following mineralogical aphorism, which settles for ever the point relating to the category to which the Torbane Hill mineral does not belong. Mr. Hugh Miller said—"This mineral is not coal, because it wants that which every true coal has—a base of fixed carbon; and because it has that which every true coal wants—a base of clay (silicate of alumina)."

Feb. 25.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

SIR,—It is so well known that the more you stir a dirty puddle the more offensive it becomes, that I am somewhat surprised Mr. J. G. Williams should have again dragged the Blaenavon affairs and the directors before the public; and I am inclined to think they will not feel indebted to, or proud of, their champion.

I will pass over Mr. J. G. Williams' antecedents, and also his total want of consistency in chopping round, weathercock fashion, from north to south, and merely state that it was not long since he was chairman of a meeting held at the London Tavern, called by one Banks, in declared opposition to the directors. I will say no more on this head; and only add that before Mr. Williams tenders his advice to his brother shareholders (myself amongst the number), it would be well for him to look at home, and manage his private affairs creditably. Mr. Williams, in his letter, says—"The directors naturally say to the shareholders, 'as you will not furnish us with capital for carrying on the works, and paying for the responsibility, give us 5000*l.* in addition to our 800*l.* per annum—A reasonable sum for our interest and exertions;' but he afterwards states that the directors hold 5000 shares out of 8000. Who, then, does the you chiefly consist of?"

I deny the correctness of this assertion of 5000 shares, and the less Mr. Williams or the directors say about the number they hold, or how obtained, the better; but whether they hold 1000 or 5000, there is neither justice nor right in taking 1*l.* per share to themselves, without giving every shareholder the same. Mr. J. G. Williams now states that he does not consider this 5000*l.* per annum a farthing too much for the eminent services of our four directors; but I do not forget, nor do others either, how frequently he has expressed himself disgusted with the conduct of our four directors, in dividing even 800*l.* per annum between themselves—this sum, or 100*l.* each, having been voted when there were eight directors, and that the cost of the London board and management was ruinous; and well might he say so, knowing as he does that nearly 4000*l.* per annum is the cost of managing a work producing (he says) only 20,000 tons of pig-iron annually; and he, excellent man of business, as he would wish us to believe, is willing to more than double this cost, in order to develop his El Dorado. If this is Mr. Williams' system of development on El Dorado, no wonder that he has been shilling into treachery his all his life.

Again, Mr. J. G. Williams says—"These directors, being thorough practical men of business, investigated the affairs of the company, and decided that before any dividend was paid they, as honest men, should pay off their debts: nothing more reasonable." I also say nothing more reasonable, nothing more right; but let us see how our four directors carry out their honest intentions. Why, by calling a meeting, expressly to appropriate to themselves 5000*l.* per annum of the shareholders' property, before one-twentieth part of the debts and liabilities of the company have been liquidated, and when the bills of the company have been returned dishonoured within the last three months. So much for Mr. Williams' standard of honour and honesty.

Mr. Williams speaks of the 50,000*l.* mortgage, and the personal responsibility of the Chairman. It would be well for him, as well as the Chairman himself, to be silent for the future on this head. It will not do now for the Chairman to hold himself up, as he so repeatedly has, as a victim, on account of his personal responsibility for the mortgage of 50,000*l.*; for at the last meeting, held at the London Tavern on Jan. 27, I offered to find the directors, through a friend, the following morning, 50,000*l.* at 5 per cent. per annum, without the personal responsibility of the Chairman, directors, or shareholders.

I know the value of the Blaenavon property too well to require more than the security of the property itself; but this did not suit the scheme of the directors; no, the 50,000*l.* must not be borrowed from an independent and energetic practical man; his 50,000*l.* would be fatal to the property; the 50,000*l.* must be found by the directors themselves, or their tools; then it will do good service, and be some cloak for pocketing 5000*l.* a year, which no honest man will ever say they have any right to take—yet Mr. Williams does!

I will not any longer mix matter with the directors or their champion, but tell them that I dare them to take this 5000*l.* voted by a majority of eight shareholders, at a meeting of 33, out of a proprietary of 160; if they dare to do so, I will undertake to make them refund every shilling of it, together with many shares which they now hold, but have no right to. I am content to wait quietly, and look on for a time, knowing that the day of reckoning for Blaenavon mismanagement will come as surely as another day will; and the advice I now give to the many shareholders who are with me is—"Wait."

Oaklands Park, Gloucestershire.

COST-BOOK MINES—ACTIONS FOR CALLS.

SIR,—I have read the report, in your Journal of the 20th inst., of the case "Hybart v. Parker," and I have little doubt the judgment will create only one feeling of contempt and indignation amongst all honourable and fair dealing men. After such a decision I suppose you will neither continue your usual complimentary remarks upon the Prize Essay of T. Tapping, Esq., nor yet attempt to palm that work upon the public as a guide (1) to the legal construction of "cost-book associations." I mean nothing disrespectful to the learned author of that work, although he has given opinions therein which, in a legal point of view, are now proved to be worse than useless; he has, like all other eminent lawyers, given such opinions as he believed to be sound and correct. What a curse is the English law to all fair and upright dealing! It is presumed that every Englishman knows the laws of his country, and to which he is amenable, and yet our most enlightened law advisers are in total darkness as to the state or meaning of those laws. Honest men, wishing to avail themselves of that protection which the laws should afford, employ counsel to draw up "rules and regulations," and although these rules be in strict conformity with the commercial usage of centuries, the learned officials of the judicial benches, "fall of wise saws and modern instances," at once annihilate the fabric of a "learned brother." It appears to me, that in the case referred to the judges set aside every principle of commercial law and justice. I believe they had no other principle before them upon which the law of the case could be considered to be established than the all-important one of commercial usage; and yet, rather than ignore, under any circumstances, some form of special pleading, they chose to inflict a gross and unjustifiable injury upon the honest man, and protected the dishonest.

I am secretary, purser, and shareholder, in a mining company constituted under the mining and eminent assistance of counsel (Mr. Wordsworth and others), and our rules provide for actions for calls to be brought in the name of the purser. Now, it was stated in the case of "Hybart v. Parker" that the purser, not being a

shareholder, had no interest or right of his own affected by the defaulters, and "that an action must be brought in the name of the party whose legal right has been affected against the party who has affected that right." I should esteem it a pleasure if any of your correspondents can inform me whether I have any remedy against a shareholder for non-payment of calls if or whether the law would say my right was not affected? and that although each shareholder has signed a contract or agreement to abide by, and be subject to, the rules and regulations agreed upon by the majority at any meeting properly convened, the law would deprive me and other shareholders of that redress for which the shareholders unanimously stipulated and provided upon their memorandum of agreement, and upon their faith in the Cost-Book Law, as established by usage and custom from time immemorial, but which now appears to me to be so improperly set aside, for lawyers to play "shuttlecock and battleship" with honest men's property. I hope soon to see some satisfactory explanation or suggestion as to the best mode of remedying the present ambiguous and disgraceful state of the law, and to avoid its evils.—Liverpool, Feb. 25. AN INDIGNANT SECRETARY.

PRACTICAL MINING—ORE DRESSING.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Monegarine," professing a wish not to detract from merits, has done the best he can to obscure the merits of my invention for dressing tin ore by the separation of wolfram, by stating that in Aiken's *Chemistry* a process nearly identical is described. As the statement is made in such a manner that it amounts to an insinuation that I am indebted to this work for the suggestion of the process, I feel obliged to say that your correspondent is quite mistaken; that in no way whatever, directly or indirectly, was I indebted to Aiken for the suggestion that the invention was the result of the careful working out of a problem proposed to me most anxiously by the agents of Drake Walls Mine, when their ores were obtaining the lowest prices of any in Cornwall. The application was made to me after the best tin dressers had failed to produce any further improvement. Drake Walls has now been producing, by the continuous employment of my process, ores which obtain the highest prices, of qualities inferior only to the best stream tin. No other process has ever yet been used for the treatment of wolfram ore.

If your correspondent will aid me in obtaining a copy of Aiken's *Chemistry*, I shall feel obliged to him, as I have not yet been able to get it. With its statement before me, I shall have pleasure in pointing out the differences of the processes; and at the same time, if you think it will be of interest to your readers, I will supply you with a sketch of the history of the invention, such as will perhaps help to allay the hopes of inventors for the attainment of personal benefits, or perchance aid mine adventurers and others in seeing their own interests more clearly, in seeking aid of practical science, and not of the law. ROBERT OZLAND.

[We shall be glad to receive the proposed historical sketch, and which doubtless would prove of general interest.]

SAMPLERS' FEES, AND TICKETING DINNERS.

SIR,—Perhaps no part of the mining community have greater reason to thank you for inserting the many convincing letters on these subjects which appear weekly in your Journal than the adventurers in the young mines of Devonshire. It is, as your correspondents justly say, too bad that these men should be permitted to pocket our money, and feast at our expense, to the extent your columns have so distinctly and properly shown. Sir, if you would but do us the favour to publish the ticketing dinner bills incurred for the next six months, specifying, as before, the numbers of samplers, captains, &c., present, I fancy fees would be more trumpet-mouthed than the most fervid eloquence; and the best rounded periods ever penned: they would reiterate facts, convince truths, equally unpalatable to the one party to think they are so barefacedly and quietly robbed, and the other to see their dollops held up to the light of truth. We almost think that their own modesty would make them blush, and abstain from being thus shown up; yet in doing so you, as the guardian of the mining interest, are doing no more than your duty. Depend on it, Sir, you receive the gratitude of every right-thinking man amongst us. Your cause is right, good, and strong; it must and will conquer. The days of these enormities are numbered; their knell has been sounded, and ere long will only be known as amongst the things that were; when the now and then wise abroad men will look back with surprise, and wonder how they could have been so hoodwinked and blinded to their own interests as to have suffered themselves to have been despoiled by a set of harpies. Go on, Sir, and prosper; you may rely on it our eyes are upon you as our champion to lead us to a victory of good reasons over bad customs—a triumph worthy of our day, when such scenes and such impositions, so wholly antagonistic to the true principles of trade and commerce, should for ever be abolished.

Tinnes, Feb. 24.

A SHAREHOLDER IN DEVONSHIRE MINES.

ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO, CUBA.

SIR,—In your Journal of Feb. 18, in reporting the meeting of this company, you omitted to state—1. That there was cargo of 178 tons of 18 per cent. copper ore, on the road to this country.—2. That the balance in hand was, if subsequently approved of, to be applied to the further sinking of the Isabella shaft, to the depth of 20 additional fathoms.—3. That a Spanish miner, of the name of Rodriguez, offered, for the consideration of 200*l.* (to be forgone in case of failure), to show the existence of valuable and abundant ore near the San Pedro shaft, which tumbled in a few years back, and has not since been repaired.

The probability of this projected working proving successful is the greater, owing to the fact that nothing has yet been done by the company at this spot, in spite of the good indications in the shape of large outcrops of very strong gossan to be found there and in the immediate vicinity, in very large masses; and likewise that the ground there is not hard, and consequently easy to work.

It is highly improbable that a mine which has been examined by several professional men, who all agree in saying that the indications of copper ore are very strong, and which, moreover, has yielded about 12,000 tons of ore, of at least 16 per cent. average, which has been extracted from very inconsiderable excavations, should have been exhausted of all its wealth.

Appealing to your impartiality, and in fairness to the undertaking, I shall feel obliged by your publishing these facts in your next Number.—Feb. 24. E.

MR. ENNOR, AND GREAT WHEAL BUSY.

SIR,—Mr. Ennor apprised the public in your last Journal that he had informed numerous friends "Great Wheal Busy would do to speculate in;" and that "shares would advance in price, and speculators come in, if the committee would say that they would pay up all arrears, except those of the last two months."

Allow me to say—That one-third of this mine is held by the party who owns the largest number of mine shares of any one man in the world; that a second third is held by highly respectable merchants in Cornwall, and the remaining third is held by gentlemen in London and the North; that 15,000*l.* was called in one sum, and 15,000*l.* called in a second sum; and at every meeting accounts up to the preceding month (except the tallow bill) have always been brought in, and a call, more than sufficient to cover them, made—a fact which your own reporter might wish to note.

With thanks to Mr. Ennor, allow me to add that a mine which has turned out to be so profitable, and in which the price of tin and copper are above the 90 *fm.* level, while its neighbours are rich at from 2 to 250 fathoms deep, needs no recommendation, even from honest Nicholas Ennor; but were it ever so much recommended by that gentleman, the "speculators who wish to come in" would find difficulty in doing so.

My stockbroker told me that "if I could let himself and friends have 1000 shares for sale on the Stock Exchange we would soon make the price what it ought to be; but, as there are not 50 shares to be had, it would not pay us to recommend them, because there are 20 possibly good progressive mines in which we get a large number of shares, and these we prefer, instead of Great Wheal Busy, when shares are asked for." Hence share purchasers should know that Wheal Busy shareholders, like North Basset, will not be sellers until a few months time, when the mine will have been further developed, and the shares, we hope, doubled in price. Throughout the late panic these shares did not go down 10 per cent., and no stronger proof is needed, by the initiated, that the mine is well held, and great results expected.

Feb. 24.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

BULLER, BASSET, DOLCOATH, AND SETON, MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—The geological plan of the mines lying between Tresavan, in Gwennap, and Great Wheal Alfred, in Phillack, advertised in your Journal of Saturday last, a copy of which I possess, is of importance to mining speculators, and as such I commend it to their attention. The price of 1*l.* charged for it cannot be remunerative to the publisher, except in case of an extensive sale, upon which, I presume, he relies. Its chief utility consists in this—it shows at one view the relative position of all the best mines in that locality; such as Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, North Basset, West Basset, South Frances, Carn Brea, East Pool, Dolcoath, Wheal Seton, West Seton, North Roskear, Rosewarne United, Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, &c., and also those mines which are progressing towards a dividend state—such as Wheal Hender, East Hender, East Rosewarne, West Dolcoath, West Stray Park, and many others. The plan consists in an alphabetical list of the names of the mines, and the mining plan of the district, with a geographical and geological acquaintance with mines by the publication of the several maps which I have seen suspended in the mining offices in London, and in Cornwall and Devon. A reference to those maps will enable an intending speculator to detect the falsehoods so often attempted by selfish and designing men, who, for the purpose of creating a fictitious value for their mines, describe them as lying near to, or adjoining, mines of known wealth. Only a few weeks ago it was stated in your Journal that Pendennis Consols was situated between Botalack and Levant—the fact being that it is about a mile north of the nearest of these mines. The plan of Mr. Ennor's district, and the plan of the district, are now engaged in preparing maps of the St. Austell district, and Liskeard, Callington, and Tavistock district—copies of which I have requested him to send to me when ready, which I find from him will be in the spring.—Royal Exchange-buildings, Feb. 24. A SHAREHOLDER.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINE.

SIR,—For the information of the shareholders in the above company and the public, I beg to state, in answer to the advertisement which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 20th inst., purporting to be signed by James Carpenter, that the whole of the statements made therein are untrue.

The advertisements signed by me, and which appeared in your Journal of Jan. 31 and Feb. 13 last, were issued under the authority of a committee appointed as a general meeting of the shareholders in this company, held on Jan. 20 last, which meeting was duly and legally convened, and at which Mr. Ennor represented, and still represents, upwards of 2200 shares. Besides which, at the said meeting upwards of 1600 shares were represented by other persons present; and the appointment of the committee at this meeting having been carried unanimously, as you will see by the enclosed copy of the proceedings of the meeting, it is evident that the statement of Mr. Carpenter, as to the committee being "self-packed" (whatever that may mean) and self-constituted, is not only untrue, but absurd.

Without alluding to the self-praise which Mr. Carpenter so liberally bestows upon himself, I beg to reiterate, that I have not been discharged from the secretaryship of this mine, either summarily or otherwise; neither have I ever refused or neglected to perform my duty. I deny most positively that I ever wrote to Mr. Carpenter on Sept. 6, or any other date, that "I could not send a share list, as Mr. Ennor was not in the way," and that "I had conceived the accounts by Mr. Ennor's directions, who at that time did not hold a share in the mine." This statement is, I repeat, untrue; and I defy Mr. Carpenter, or any body else, to produce any letter or communication of mine containing such a statement; and I further say that Mr. Carpenter must have known, when writing his advertisement, that he was deliberately stating that which was false. I am prepared to prove by the books of the company, by documentary and other evidence, that the statement of Mr. Carpenter, as to my having transferred shares on which the call was unpaid, is untrue.

I never in this mine transferred shares upon which the call, or calls, had not been paid. I deny that I ever refused or neglected to pay over all or any funds in my hands when directed so to do by a duly convened meeting of the committee or other properly constituted authority; but I have refused to betray my trust when urged to do so by Mr. Carpenter, who sought to pass, and have paid, 141s. on his own account without holding a duly convened meeting of the committee. I deny that Mr. Carpenter requested me to convene a general meeting of the shareholders for Jan. 30 last; and although a meeting was called, it was at the instance of a duly convened meeting of the committee, and not at the direction of Mr. Carpenter, who has deliberately stated an untruth, and been guilty of great impertinence in saying that he ordered me to call such meeting. I should never think of following the dictation of a servant of the company without consulting his employers.

The conspicuous untruth and folly of Mr. Carpenter's statement, as to the proceedings of the meeting held on Jan. 20, will be seen on reference to the first part of this communication, and to the proceedings of the meeting enclosed, and the resolutions of which I beg you will publish in your advertising columns. The statement of Mr. Carpenter, that the alleged meeting of shareholders on the 30th inst. was called at the request of the committee is as untrue as are all the other statements he makes. It is also inconsistent with his own proceedings. It is untrue, if he refers to the committee formed at the meeting on Jan. 20, for four of the members of such committee positively assert that they never authorized Mr. Carpenter to call such meeting. It is also untrue if he refers to the committee formed at the meeting alleged to have been held on the 30th inst., for such committee ceased to exist on Jan. 20; and even if supposed to exist, I am assured by a late member thereof that he never sanctioned the calling of such meeting; and there was never any requisition signed by, or submitted to him, as stated by Mr. Carpenter in his notice calling the meeting, but who now says it was called at the request of the committee.

The statement of accounts issued by me is in all respects correct. If Mr. Carpenter's cost-sheets are correct, there is 301. 11s. 3d. against the company, assuming all calls paid, and I have fully credited all sums received by me up to the date at which the accounts were made up. The books have been inspected by a public accountant, and whatever may be said of the correctness of the charges made by Mr. Carpenter in the cost-sheets, the results I have stated are unquestionably correct.

I will take this opportunity of suggesting that Mr. Carpenter's time would be much better employed in answering the charges made against him by his employers of having expended 360l. of the company's money in useless operations; in having made improper charges in the cost-sheets; in having failed to convey the leases of the property to the shareholders (who have no legal title to the property); in having published advertisements defying an individual member or body collective of the shareholders to alter the management of the property without his consent; with having written and published a report of the mine without the knowledge or consent of the committee or shareholders, and in having been absent from the mine for many days and weeks together at different times without the knowledge or sanction of the committee, and with having failed to supply to the office, as required, proper explanations of the accounts, and proper vouchers and pay-sheets; and in sending up to individual shareholders his accounts, who were ignorant as to the necessity of checking a cost-sheet. I say that Mr. Carpenter's time would have been much better employed in attending to these and other complaints made against him, instead of running away from the committee appointed to investigate his conduct and accounts, and writing false and foul attacks upon me, and lampooning his own employers, in attempts at poetical composition, which, in metre and grammatical construction or sense, would disgrace a charity schoolboy, which offence alone should subject the servant of any public company to instant dismissal.

18, Union-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 26.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINE.

Sir,—I beg hereby to give the shareholders in the above company and the public notice, in answer to the false statements with which my name is connected by Mr. James Carpenter in his advertisement inserted in your last Journal, that I have commenced an action against him for slander, and that I am well prepared and fully determined to make him answerable for all his false assertions and statements respecting me.—2, Dorset Cottages, Dalston, Feb. 26.

JAMES KNORR.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEEL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

The bi-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, Mr. A. RICHARDS in the chair.

Mr. THOS. WATSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Cash in hand at last meeting	£480 8 6
Received for calls	647 10 0
Copper ore and mundie sold	339 16 3
Carriage of ditto	14 10 9 = £1452 5 6
Dec. & Jan. cost, including Eastern Mine	£677 15 7
Merchandise bills, Oct. and Nov.	147 13 7
Lord's dues	9 12 7
Wheel Edward balance	269 9 10
London expenses	26 5 4 = 1180 16 11
Leaving balance in favour of mine	£321 8 7

The following report, from Capt. T. Carpenter, was then read:—

Feb. 23.—Old Lode: The 30 is extended 34 fathoms west of engine-shaft, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundie, and spots of copper ore; driving by six men, at 81. 10s. per fm. The lode was cut in driving the 30 cross-cut south is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, a very promising lode, underlying north 2 ft. in a fm.; driving by four men, at 6s. per fm. The 50 cross-cut is driven 33 fms. south of old lode, and expect to intersect the great south lode very shortly; driving by six men, at 81. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 3 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundie, and good stones of copper ore; driving by four men, at 81. 10s. per fm.; this level is driven 14 fms. west of engine-shaft. The lode in the deep adit level west is 4 ft. wide—unproductive; driving by six men, at 81. per fm.—North Lode: The flat-rock level is driven 4 fms. below the 20, sinking by nine men, at 12s. per fm. The main shaft is driven 4 fms. below the 20; sinking by four men, at 6s. per fm. It is intended to sink to the 40, and then cross-cut north and south a few fathoms to the north lode and Watson's lode. We have resumed driving the 10 west by four men, at 6s. per fm.—lode unproductive, but kindly. We sold on the 15th inst. 440l. worth of copper ore, including carriage; on the 22d inst. 40l. worth of tin, computed.—Eastern Mine: In order to drain and work this part of the mine in the valley, 150 fms. further east, we commenced operations on Jan. 5 to prepare for a line of flat-roads to attach it to the 60-in. cylinder pumping-engine. We drove a level through the higher burrow 11 fms. in length, and excavated a large extent of ground for two tub-rafts, capstan and shears, 30 pulley stages, &c.; constructed two large main bows, all quite new; prepared and laid down 150 fms. 2 1/2-in. best iron rods and cone sections; oiled and divided the eastern shaft with good timber 40 fms. deep; fixed main-rods, and 20 fms. of 11-in. pumps, ladders, &c.; and, in fact, completed the work in a very speedy and substantial manner. The water will be drawn out of the 20 this week, and we shall then clear out the level and resume driving east and north. We hope to set some pillars immediately. There are 40 men on tutwork, and 23 on tribute.—THOS. CARPENTER.

The CHAIRMAN said the statement of accounts which had been read had been thoroughly investigated and signed by the auditors; and had all the calls been paid they would have been a much better financial position. It would be for the meeting to decide what course should be pursued towards those in arrears of calls. The committee had gone into the estimate of cost for the ensuing two months, and it would be necessary to make a call. In the probable cost they had been guided by the previous cost-sheets, and in the total workings, including the Eastern Mine, which when the lode was discovered would, they hoped, ere long pay its own cost.

The SECRETARY stated that the reduction of dues from 1-15th to 1-30th had already taken effect.

Mr. P. WATSON observed, it was well known that 35 years since pitches had been set in this part of the mine at 8s. 6d. in 14s., when the standard was only 3s., and now the standard was over 140 the pitches were very good.

In reply to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN said the estimated liabilities over assets for the coming two months were about 120l., and it would be necessary to raise the assets of war. It would be wrong to trust to unpaid calls.

Mr. F. WATSON said he thought it not unlikely he could get a great many paid within a month, but would suggest that urgent measures should be adopted. He was glad that the whole amount due to the Wheel Edward Company had been paid. He was satisfied no company was better conducted.

Mr. WATKINFIELD proposed, seconded by Mr. FORD, that a call of 10s. per share be made, which was carried unanimously.

A resolution was then passed that proceedings should be taken against those in arrears of calls.—The auditors and committee of management were re-elected, to whom a vote of thanks for their services was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

GAWTON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Austin-friars, yesterday, Mr. MATHEW in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance against mine	£ 78 14 11
Nov. labour and merchants' bills	135 0 7
Dec. " " "	206 9 3
Jan. " " "	232 15 6
Lord's dues, Nov. to Jan.	18 11 9 = £730 11 7
Calls (2s.) Nov. 30	£400 0 0
Copper ore, Jan. 21	199 1 8 = 559 1 5
Balance against adventurers	£171 10 2

The following report was then read:—

Feb. 26.—Since the last general meeting the 50 has been driven 19 fathoms on the course of the lode, and is extended from the engine-shaft 35 fathoms; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundie, prlan, and rich stones of copper ore; occasionally in this level we have driven through a cross-course, mentioned in my former reports, and I find, after a careful survey of the level above, there is one more (8 or 10 fms.) before us, with a dip west of 4 or 5 feet in a fathom, which we shall soon reach if the ground continues favourable for driving as at present, and I have no doubt after getting clear of these cross-courses we shall have an improvement in the lode. The 36 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 8 fathoms, 7 fathoms of which will average about 10s. per fathom. The lode in the end for the last few feet has been disordered and split; it is now showing better indications, and I think will soon regain its former value. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 24 is worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 36 western slope is worth 7s. 7d. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 36 eastern slope is worth 20s. per fathom. During the last three months the following work has been done:—The 60 driven west 19 fathoms; the 36 driven west 8 fathoms; ground stoped 33 fathoms; total, 60 fathoms. We have 24 men on tutwork, 9 employed on sundry work, and 13 employed drawing ore, including boys and girls—total number, 46. I should record the following operations for the future, until we have sufficient reason to change our views:—The 50 to drive west, by six men; the 50 east, by four

men; the 36 west, by four men; the 36 east, by two men; the different stopes, by twelve men; total, 39 men. I estimate the next three months' cost to be about 220l. per month, including stores, dues, &c. From present appearances, I calculate to sample from 50 to 60 tons of ore bi-monthly, about the usual quality, until a further discovery takes place. We expect to sample to-morrow nearly 80 tons.—JOHN GILL.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to an enquiry, stated that in the next statement of accounts two sales of ore would be shown, as they occurred bi-monthly.

Mr. PETER WATSON begged to state that he had considerably increased his interest in this promising mine, and has also induced his friends to do so; he had had the mine examined, and with the permission of the Chairman, would read the report received from Capt. T. Carpenter:—

Feb. 24.—I minutely inspected this mine to-day with the agent, and beg to hand you my report thereon:—The engine-shaft, which is at the foot of a very high hill, and close to the navigable River Tamar, is sunk to the 50, and from which shaft three levels have been extended west—the 50, 36 fathoms; the 36, 60 fathoms; and the 34, 43 fathoms. Operations have not been carried on eastward to any extent below adit, the 36 having been driven only 12 fathoms, and the 50 not driven a fathom, although this is the most promising end in the mine, and I expect a productive lode will soon be met with. The ground in the 50 west has been, and is, easy for exploring, 19 fms. having been driven during the last three months. The general composition of the lode is favourable for copper ore, and I consider the ore ground will be discovered in a few favours more driving. In the 36 west the lode has recently become in an irregular and disordered state, caused by the killas rock, through which it passes, having entered into and divided it in two parts. The lode of good most mines are similarly affected occasionally; and I expect the lode will shortly be as productive as ever again. In the level above the 36, I have been driving the last three months, the last 7 fathoms of which have laid open ore ground, worth on an average 12s. per fathom; back and bottom equally good. These are the only levels which are being driven at present. The slope in the bottom of the 24 west is worth 10s. per fathom, and the stopes in the back of the 36 west are worth 20s. per fathom; here is a large extent of valuable ore ground. The total extent of ground driven and stoped since last quarterly meeting is 60 fathoms. The labour cost, stores, dues, &c., average 220l. per month, and the returns fall a little short of this amount, but from the improved state of the mine it may be made to meet its cost for the future. There are 46 persons constantly employed less than 18 men driving levels, and 12 men stoping. The machinery consists of an excellent 48-inch diameter water-wheel, which is of ample power to keep the mine drained for many years to come. Few mines possess such advantages as this does for economical working, all the machinery being driven by water, while the carriage of ore to the place of shipment costs only 2d. per ton; and with a mountain immediately on the east, into which the lode extends, embracing excellent indications for becoming a permanently productive and profitable mine. I, therefore, strongly advise the driving of the 50 east, by four men, and in April commencing sinking the engine-shaft another 10 fathoms. You cannot constantly employ less than 18 men driving levels, and 12 men stoping. The prospects are certainly cheering, and the mine deserves being prosecuted with greater vigour, when I doubt not it would soon be in a profitable state. I have gone into a careful calculation with the agent of the reserves of ore in the mine, and consider the estimate of 3500l. worth of ore, in sight and unworked away, to be about the mark. The sampling on Feb. 26 will be about 75 tons improved quality ore.

The SECRETARY explained that if a course of ore were met with in the 50, and which in all probability would soon be the case, the reserves would be greatly increased. A vigorous working was necessary, and a little patience on the part of the shareholders would soon place the mine in a first-rate position.

The CHAIRMAN quite concurred with the secretary as to the prospects of the mine, and begged to propose a call of 2s. 6d. per share. He stated that it was the intention of the committee to work the mine with spirit, and should wish to sink the shaft to the 60 as speedily as possible.

It was then unanimously resolved that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be now made, and paid in fourteen days.

Mr. PETER WATSON proposed: "That the engine-shaft be sunk with all possible dispatch, and that the 50 east be driven forthwith."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. BAILY stated the proprietors had purchased the river frontage, and since then no work had been made by the Admiralty, and that at present there was ample room for the shaft.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN stated he should now move the adoption of the report, but previous to so doing, he should be happy to hear any remarks that any gentleman might make.

Mr. MINTON enquired when the ore would come to market? The report stated they expected to break from 40l. to 50l. worth of tin this month, which did not appear to be in any way into account.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the ore would be sold in the course of the next week. After some discussion the report was seconded by Mr. THOMAS BOORMAN, and carried unanimously. The following accounts were then read:—

Balance from last account	£1323 18 8
Cost and merchants' bills, Oct., Nov., Dec.	946 10 1
Petty disbursements	5 0 0 = £372 8 9
By call of 10s. per share, Nov. 18..	£2048 0 0
Less not received	877 0 0 = 1171 0 0
Arrears received	3 4 0
Copper ore sold, Dec. 31	75 6 0
Tinstuff sold, Feb. 4	45 18 0 = 1295 8 0
Balance against the mine	£980 0 9

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin-friars, yesterday, Mr. G. ENGLAND in the chair.

Mr. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said most of them were aware of the object for which they were called together, which was of a formal character, to confirm the settlement of the affairs of the company. The committee had exerted themselves to the utmost to keep in the right direction, and they fortunately had an offer from a party to take and work the mine. He was glad to see so respectable an attendance, and he hoped many of the shareholders who had lost their money would reap the benefit by going into the new company.

Mr. CHARLES said, by the resolution passed at the last meeting the committee were empowered to make any terms, but on receiving an offer they considered it better to call the shareholders together to consult them upon the subject. They had called in an appraiser, Mr. Brown, of St. Austell, who was an independent person, and he was of opinion that if brought to the hammer it would not fetch 4000l., although it might be worth double to any party working the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said, in fact the 4000l. was of mutual advantage both to buyer and seller, and under the terms of the lease the lord had a right to take the machinery at a valuation; but Major Carlyon had expressed his willingness to give 4000l. for it.

Mr. CHARLES said, after deducting the expenses of the sale, he did not believe it would have realised more than 2500l. At the last meeting all were anxious it should be wound-up as soon as possible, but in consequence of the panic they could not get an offer.

Mr. CONRAD wished to know whether they would have sufficient to pay the liabilities of the old company.

Mr. CHARLES believed that would. The mines and machinery were estimated at 4000l.; ore at station, 500l.; and against which they had balance of liabilities over assets, 2192l. 7s. 10d. Jan. and Feb. cost 800l.; interest, 700l.; contingencies, 500l.; leaving a presumed balance of 3071l. 12s. 2d.

Mr. CARPENTER wished to know whether the mine had been advertised for sale?

The CHAIRMAN replied it had not, but no one was more anxious to throw it open to the public than himself, and it was not too late to do so now.

Mr. CHARLES explained that the lord had the power under the lease to take the mine at a valuation if they stopped working. They were not at liberty to offer it to the world.

Major CARLYON said, if he had taken it at a valuation he should have got it for 2500l., and they could not sell the materials and stop the mine without his sanction, but as long as the mine was kept working he could not interfere.

Mr. SHIPTON considered the very best course that could be adopted had been done.

The CHAIRMAN said if the slightest advantage had been obtained by advertising he should have done so.

Mr. SHIPTON (the solicitor) who attended for several shareholders, said the proposed course was the best that could be adopted, as they were not in a position to fulfil their covenants, and the lord had offered to give a better price than any one else. He was perfectly satisfied that the committee had done the best they could for the benefit of the company.

A series of resolutions were then unanimously passed, which will be found in our advertising columns. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, Mr. EUSTACE ANDERSON in the chair.

Mr. BUDGE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report, an abstract of which has already appeared in the *Mining Journal*, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said they had endeavoured to give a straightforward statement as to the position of the company. For their share of the Bon Accord property they had agreed to accept the sum of 8000l., and a share of the royalties. As they were aware, this company was incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability, in 1857, and until that time they could not complete the sale. There was considerable difficulty in settling the share of the royalties of the property; but he had no doubt that question would be settled satisfactorily. With regard to the accounts, if they turned to page 16, they would find the profit 15,001l. 5s. 4d. Warrell, he believed, might become much more valuable, as there could be no better sign as to the increase of population, than the fact that they were threatened with an indictment for a nuisance.

The wine-growing business they had determined to stop, as the cellarage was totally insufficient to carry on the concern, and the board were not inclined to lay out larger sums of money upon a problematical result. Kansas was stopped, but they had still got machinery on hand, which they estimated at 4000l., and at one time the board were paying well, and instructions were sent out to extend the sheep to the utmost, by sinking more wells, if it could be done reasonably. The accounts were to June, 1857, in the colony, and to Jan., 1858, in London, and every shareholder could come to the office and inspect the books. As long as he filled the chair there should be no secrecy, but the whole of the affairs should be regularly published. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. PRICE seconded the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether any saving was effected by the retirement of Mr. McKay?—The CHAIRMAN replied 5000l. a year; and, in answer to further questions, stated that Government surveyors had been employed upon the railway, and the 15,418l. upon deposit was lodged in four banks instead of one. They had received the 8000l. from the Bon Accord Company.

Mr. HOPKINS wished to know whether the dividend was paid out of the profits?

The CHAIRMAN: Entirely. (Cheers.)

A SHAREHOLDER was much pleased with the manner in which the Chairman and directors had conducted the affairs: he considered they had acted most wisely in getting rid of the unproductive property. There was one subject to which he would call attention—the great mortality of sheep at Rosenthal, as they had lost 4000.

The CHAIRMAN said the loss had been less than their neighbours'; it arose from want of grass, and having an extremely wet season. They had sent out instructions to repair the buildings in a proper manner.

A SHAREHOLDER said the profit and loss account showed 4000l. better than last year, and hoped under able management to regain the losses that had been incurred. He concurred in the observation of the great merit due to the directors.

Mr. HOBLEY was satisfied the change would be for the benefit of all, and he believed before the year the directors would be able to bring before them a better account of their stewardship.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and a dividend declared of 6 1/2 per cent., free of income tax on the original shares, but not free of income tax on the preference shares.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know when the dividend would be payable?

The CHAIRMAN: Immediately; and he would take this opportunity of stating that a great many of the old certificates were still out. There were also a number of

shares upon which only 10s. had been paid, and means would be adopted to forfeit them if they did not now come forward.

The board of directors were re-elected, and the election of Mr. Turner by them confirmed. Mr. Henry Chatteris and Mr. C. E. Fuller were elected auditors, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, yesterday, Mr. E. J. WILSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that since their last meeting ore had been raised which would shortly be in the market. He regretted that Capt. Dale, their superintending agent, on account of his many avocations, had not been able to devote so much time to their service as they required, and the consequence of this was that they would be obliged to dispense with his services. The secretary would now read the reports to them, which he was pleased to observe were of a very encouraging nature.

The following reports, from Capt. James Riebard and Mr. William Page Cardoso, were then read:—

Feb. 24.—We have sunk the engine-shaft from the 10 to the 20, and divided the shaft, and cut a pit in the 20; the lode in bottom of the shaft is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. for copper ore. We have driven the 30, west of the engine-shaft, 8 fms. on the course of the lode, averaging from 1 1/2 to 2 ft. wide, and for the last 6 ft. carrying tribute ground. We have driven the 20, east of the engine-shaft, 7 fms.; the lode will average 1 1/2 to 2 ft. of copper ore per fm., and in the present end the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth from 1 1/2 to 3 tons per fathom. The winze sinking under the 10 is down 3 1/2 fms., and for the last 8 or 9 ft. sinking the lode will average 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. We drove the 10, west of the cross-cut, 19 fms. 3 ft. on the course of the lode, averaging from 1 1/2 to 2 ft. wide; we have two pitches working in the back of this level at 6s. in 11. We have driven the 10, east of the cross-cut, 14 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and we have been driving by the side of the lode for the last two months; I have placed the men to cut through it to prove its value, and have one pitch working in the back of this level at 6s. in 11. We have driven the adit level north from Lambro lode 34 fms. 3 ft., and cut a new lode that has never been seen in the sett before, the lode averaging 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, prlan, mundie, and copper ore, a fine looking lode. We are sinking a new shaft from surface to intersect this lode in the adit level, we are down 10 fms. from surface, and I hope to be down to the adit in 9 or 10 days from this time, and then we shall open east and west on its course. We have driven north on the north tin lode 12 fms. 2 ft. 5 in., and discovered two branches; we have a pair of tributaries working in the back of one of them, and I have not the least doubt, if the water does not prevent them, they will break from 40l. to 50l. worth of tin this month. We sampled, on the 23d inst., 57 tons, and I have not the least doubt it will average from 4l. to 5l. per ton. We shall resume sinking the engine-shaft with all speed in a day or two under the 20, where we may expect the lode more productive, and I hope we shall sink our sump in 10 or 11 weeks from this time. Judging from our present prospects, our samplings will increase in quantity and quality. I calculate we shall raise for the next two months 2000 worth of copper ore per month. I estimate our monthly cost will be from 2500l. to 2700l. per month. J. RICHARDS.

Feb. 25.—Since the report of yesterday's date a change for the better has taken place in the 20 west, and is producing good quality ore. The different operations are opening out favourably, and indicating at no distant day a very promising and productive adventure. We have sampled for the two months 57 tons of copper ore, and the appearances lead us to expect a far greater return bi-monthly, independent of tinstuff which we are breaking in the tin lode, which is bidding fair to be remunerative. Judging from present appearances we shall not be far short of paying our monthly costs.—W. P. CARDOSO.

The CHAIRMAN stated he should now move the adoption of the report, but previous to so doing, he should be happy to hear any remarks that any gentleman might make.

Mr. MINTON enquired when the ore would come to market? The report stated they expected to break from 40l. to 50l. worth of tin this month, which did not appear to be in any way into account.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the ore would be sold in the course of the next week. After some discussion the report was seconded by Mr. THOMAS BOORMAN, and carried unanimously. The following accounts were then read:—

Balance from last account	£1323 18 8
Cost and merchants' bills, Oct., Nov., Dec.	946 10 1
Petty disbursements	5 0 0 = £372 8 9
By call of 10s. per share, Nov. 18..	£2048 0 0
Less not received	877 0 0 = 1171 0 0
Arrears received	3 4 0
Copper ore sold, Dec. 31	75 6 0
Tinstuff sold, Feb. 4	45 18 0 = 1295 8 0
Balance against the mine	£980 0 9

The balance of assets over liabilities was 147l. 19s. 6d.

Mr. MINTON said that it was a common practice at these meetings that the items were not looked into; and he thought they were passed over in general too lightly.

He should like to know how many people were employed on the mine?

Mr. JERRY HARRIS observed that they had 55 men who were employed underground; in addition to this they had men at the dressing-floors. There were expenses for wear and tear, oil, candles, &c. They had a promising mine, and had all the calls been made they would not only be free from liabilities, but have a balance in hand.

A PROPRIETOR said that it was excessively unfair that he and others who paid their calls should be liable for those who neglected to fulfil the obligations they entered into. He should propose that the secretary be instructed to forward a list of the defaulters to the merchant creditors, and the solicitor be requested to take proceedings against the shareholders in arrears of calls in the Stannaries Court.

After a desultory discussion this was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said they had now to meet the next pay-day. He had thought they should have assembled that day without having the necessity of declaring a call; had the defaulting shareholders paid their arrears this would have been the case. Under the present circumstances he should propose that a call of 2s. should be made.

This was seconded by Mr. GOSSETT, and unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was then passed, dispensing with Capt. Dale's services. Messrs. T. Boorman, A. Gossett, and E. J. Wilson, were elected a committee of management.

and our depot of coal will be at Gwilar, at the station, where we have a large share set apart for our traffic, and of all rent or charges of any kind.

The railway to Gwilar Town is of great advantage to us, for it alone enables us to dispose of two establishments, and it has reduced materially the rate of cartage. We might be very well content if it (the railway) were not extended for a year or two. We made, say, 1500 tons of copper in ten months; but for the falling in of the culvert, and a strike of a fortnight, we should have made, I think, fully 2500 tons of copper in the year.

We are now working seven furnaces, and are fast gaining on them with fuel. I am very much at ease with respect to our means of producing copper, because, on a pinch, with our horses and mules we should not do amiss with wood from the scrub. The mine is turning out great quantities of rich ore, and was near to many better.

Laborer.—The wages of artisans continue the same, but I have reduced the wages of the laborers to 4s., labourers have 3s.; the mule drivers I make work by the ton, and they make 3s. 6d. The neighbouring gold fields have quite lost their attractions for our labouring class, and we are settling down to our own particular occupations. Reductions will be most apparent this year in cartage, and in the saving effected by the concentration of our affairs at two places.

Mr. Routh continued: He considered they were gradually improving, and he hoped by this time next year they would be able to show the costs in a different form; and from a company from which many expected no profit, he believed, notwithstanding the large capital, it would pay 10% per cent. He would, therefore, warn them not to lose their time in quibbling about old grievances, as they might depend upon it they could not get a better man than Mr. Hamilton to conduct their affairs.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share declared, free of income tax.

Mr. Casanova said the directors had carried on the business for years without remuneration, and the shareholders should not expect them to give their time and attention without pay. He would, therefore, propose that in the future the sum of 5000 per annum be placed at the disposal of the board for their services, which he considered a very moderate and reasonable amount.

Mr. Case, in seconding the resolution, proposed that it should date from the commencement of the year—July last.

The resolution was carried, as also one that the reserve fund be placed in the names of trustees, and that it be not dealt with without the consent of the shareholders.

Mr. Javies proposed, and Mr. Walker seconded, a resolution that 3000 per annum be paid to the committee of conference from the commencement of their services until the termination of the same.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Schneider, in answer to a question, said there were legal difficulties in bringing the company under limited liability, which he hoped would be remedied by a short Act of Parliament during the present session.

Mr. Spencer Harpur wished to know whether Mr. Hamilton had the power to draw any drafts beyond the value of the property.

Mr. Schneider replied that Mr. Hamilton was authorised to overdraw the account to the extent of 15,000, but he could not do that without satisfying the Australian Bank that the amount was within the value of the property to be drawn against.

Sir Wm. Foster, Bart., and Mr. H. W. Schneider, M.P., were re-elected directors, and Mr. Bosworth in the room of Mr. Hanson, resigned.

Mr. G. C. Bentinck was re-elected auditor on behalf of the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CAUTION.—Considerable excitement prevails in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall on the renewal of high prices for their produce, and numerous are the projects in embryo to be ushered into existence as candidates for public patronage. We offer our advice, in all friendly feeling to originators of such, not to go to any great extent in the purchase of shares in the London market, as they may regret that though the mining interest is in an improved condition, and dividend well as progressive mines have improved in price, yet it by no means follows that a mining mania is on the advent. We caution them against impoverishing themselves to usher some favourite scheme, however good it may be in their estimation, into public favour. Only those who have been tried and known for years will be patronised as yet. The sorely tried public have to completely recover the shock they have lately undergone they embark extensively in any undertakings of magnitude—more particularly mining. We feel that the public are entitled to be cautious. One able, cautious adventurer is more desirable in a company than a dozen rash, over-enthusiastic individuals, whose poverty too frequently makes them anxious, testy, and troublesome, to the severe injury, if not ruin, of their own and their copartners' property. We hope this salutary warning will be accepted with the same good feeling as it is offered, as we assure our friends that the day has not arrived, and we trust is far distant, when indiscriminate adventure will be countenanced. We feel the prudence and necessity of our caution, as from sources on which we can rely we learn that our at all times sanguine friends, who, in full activity and busy preparation. The demand should be permitted to regulate the supply: all should remember the consequences of overstocking the market.

WHEAL CHERRY (Uny Lelant).—Our prospects are better than they have hitherto been: we have discovered tin in the back of the adit east of our engine-shaft set at a tribute of 10s. 4d. in the lb. In our 10. east of the same shaft, we have discovered tin ground for 30 fms. in length, which will work on tribute at 10s. 10d. to 13s. 4d. in the lb., and we have happily found the bottom of the run we have had in the engine-shaft. Yesterday we dropped a line here for 6 fms. 4 ft. in a clear pool. We expect soon to be able to reach the 20. Here we are informed there is, at a little distance east of eastern shaft, a lode in a sink below this level, which is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per barrow for tin. When we are able to work in this place we expect Wheal Cherry to resume its former productive state as a tin mine. There is reason to believe that the tin in the adit will be of a higher quality than our best tin mines in this district for the quantity and quality of the tiniferous produce, and the frequency and largeness of the dividends given.—AN ADVENTURER ON THE SPOT.

At HINGSTON DOWNS, they have again begun sinking the shaft, in a splendid course of ore. Some of the specimens I have seen are of very rich quality.

EAST RUSSELL MINE is looking splendid. The winze in the bottom of the 66 has a fine course of ore, widening going down, and likely to continue. The ore is of first-class character; it is worth a visit to see the large rocks of green, red, and blue carbonate of copper, of high produce, much like the copper from Burra Burra, Australia. There is no doubt East Russell will stand A 1 in the Dividend List, adding another monument to Mr. Josiah Hitchen's judgment as a miner.

MINING IN IRELAND.—A small quantity of ore is for sale at Swanscoe, on March 2, from Horse Island (the Andrey Mines), being the last that was raised previous to its abandonment. As we understand there is likely to be more litigation respecting these "doomed" mines, we avoid further comment. If, however, what we have heard respecting the management be correct—that at these mines (the deepest 10 fms. below the adit) there was employed one captain at 4000 a year, one at 1200, and one at 900, to superintend about 30 men, besides a "consulting engineer," &c., at another 4000—were we not surprised at the mines "shutting up." Extravagance has ruined more mines than want of produce.—The mines at Skull Bay are being opened under Captain Thomas, and several tons of fine copper are now on the floors, ready for market.

PONTERWYD MINE (Oardigan) has much improved lately. The proprietors have had their patience severely tested; however, from present appearances, they are likely to reap an abundant harvest.

EAST WHEAL MARGARET.—A splendid improvement has taken place in the 47 east of engine-shaft, and the mine is looking better everywhere. The quantity of tin sold last month was over 4000, worth, which will more than pay cost. The heavy falls which have been made must place this concern in a sound financial position, and the machinery is in the most perfect working order.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The immense quantities of ores now being raised in the different mines are a sufficient reason why such a large amount of money was paid on the renewal of the lease; and one could almost imagine that all the copper in the neighbourhood was concentrated in this spot.—Wheal Josiah: At Agnes' engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, there is a good course of ore, worth for length of sink (12 ft.) 15 tons per fm. Wheal Emma: At incline shaft, in the 112 cross-cut north, the lode is being cut through exceedingly promising. In Rowe's rise, in back of 65, 80 fathoms west, there is a most magnificent course of ore, worth for the length of rise (9 ft.) 18 tons, or 2100, per fm. In Bray's rise in back of 63, 20 fms. west of the former, the lode is of the same value.—Thomas's Engine-shaft: There is a very good course of ore in the 87 east, worth 10 tons, or 1500, per fm., and promising further improvement, which looks well for the eastern ground as well as deeper levels. The returns from the 74 east are 6 tons, and from the 60 east 5 tons per fm.

DALE MINE.—The discovery at this mine, since the 20th, has still improved. Captain Ninnis states they have already driven upwards of 2 ft. of solid lead, worth about 1400 per fm., and is still improving. It is considered the best course of ore seen in the county, not excepting the Eton, adjoining, from which the late Duke of Devonshire realised about 70,000 profit per annum. The demand for Dale shares during the week has been brisk, orders having been received from the district to purchase largely.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The winze under the 40 in the western part of the mine is holed to the 50, where they are about to begin to drive east under the ore ground found above. There is a splendid lode in the rise above the 30 in the eastern mine, and both the 30 and 40 ends are looking well. The sale last week fetched upwards of 19000, with cartage, and should give a good profit.

NORTH LAXEY.—The 12 south has got through the hard granite bar; the lode is opening out, composed of soft gossan and lumps of ore.

NORTH TAY, VIRTUOUS LADY, AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—From the accounts put forth by parties deeply interested in North Tay Mine (which it appears is rapidly becoming a tangible property), there is a close affinity between the North Tay lode (tin) and that moiety of the Virtuous Lady sett formerly Wheal Bedford, and now a part and parcel of the Virtuous Lady. The following copy of a letter, dated 24th inst., on this question will be perused with interest, since the addition of a valuable tin lode to Virtuous Lady, which has at present produced only copper, leads to the inference, if not to the certainty, that the mine will not only realise all that has been published of it but much more. The extract is as follows:—"We advise the adventurers in Virtuous Lady to look for our lode on the Bedford side; a great portion of it is in Wheal Bedford, just opposite to Virtuous Lady. In our old winch-shaft the lode is worth from 250 to 300 per fm., stopping by four men, at 45s. per fm. The stops west of Gill's shaft is worth 45s. per fm., stopping by four men, at 50s. per fm. The captain estimates the work done for us at 10,000, and he has no doubt of returning 8 to 10 tons of tin per month with 12 heads of stamps."

LADY BERTHA.—Early this week the lode was out in the 30 east, which, when they are in a position to drive upon, will produce 6 tons of ore per fathom, and will make a very large increase in the samplings. The predictions as to the value of this mine will now very probably be verified.

WILL CLINTON.—MASTUR HEDDITUR.—I see as you do say as our Bal alant worked in the like, now I like to no not in the like, as it Baint Be Innurge as our littol Bal. Ued the Gent has rote that there in your gurnal open to Kall at the Cornwall was the Grog was in fork? as, I see, I see I red your bartion, as I alaw d, be blowed off that fellur wadnt say I wen I had an gorne down the Mine y Capun Will o' settun-day. Well, Mastur Hedditur, all I can sa as this; we do shik our Sam as fast as we Kan, and we do drive our levels. We aint jist at once got rich bal, but its a koming on brave like. Mister puseur ad a brave little samplin shik, & say another koming on agin shortly. So, Mister Hedditur, wen your Gent comes over to me, I mae beel find the Kount, I aint so dri as I was wen I kummed last time.—WANT, THEY PITMAN.

YARNER.—It is confidently expected that this mine will soon report for itself. The 20 will be reached within two months, and then regular returns are anticipated. In the 1000 ore has been found, and a parcel is being prepared for the market. The mine is very cheaply worked.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—When more is seen of the lode in the winze under the 66 I believe it will be found to be worth at least 3000 per fm., it improves as they sink. The stopes are worth 3 tons per fm., and the pitch 2 tons. They have sampled 60 tons, which it is likely will realise a large sum and give a good profit.

WEST DOLOCOATH MINE (situate in the parish of Gwincar, and adjoining the parish of Camborne) is about to be worked by a respectable and influential London proprietor, in accordance with the Limited Liability Act. The position of this property, and the cheering reports given of it by persons who are conversant with it, can scarcely fail to command a high value in the Share List at an early date. At the west lies Rosewaine Adit, and other mines of great wealth; and at the east the well known mines of Stray Park, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tinaroff, Carn Brea, &c., the lodes from which are said to pass through the entire length of West Dolcoath. At a meeting recently held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, it was unanimously resolved to commence a vigorous prosecution of the works, as so to raise in the surface the silvery gossan, of which there is abundance in the adit level, and to construct the necessary machinery for draining the levels, where the old workers found several parcels of copper ore of rich produce.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Some little disarrangement has been caused by a slide in the lode at the shaft sinking below the 61, on the south lode, where it was worth 25 tons ore per fm. (for length of shaft 12 ft.), and is now worth 10 tons ore per fm., but is likely to become as good or better than ever. The slide was not thicker than half-a-crown, and will, no doubt, tend to improve and lengthen the ore part of the lode, rather than injure it hereafter.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—During the week an improvement has taken place in the back of the 15 fm. level, the value of which may be estimated by the same being set on tribute at 5s. in the lb.; the lode is 2 feet wide, and composed of lead and blende. In addition to which a still richer discovery has been made in clearing the end going south; the lode here being from 5 to 6 feet wide, composed of black, yellow, and grey copper ore, with blende. The prospects are of more than ordinary character.

WHEAL AMERY adjoins Wheal Addams, and has the same lodes. A company has been formed, who have resolved to work the mine fairly and vigorously, with a view to early profits.

DALE MINE.—On Friday, Feb. 19, a most valuable discovery was made in the 37 fm. level. A course of solid lead was cut in the end going north towards the time, upwards of 2 feet wide. During this week the lode has been opened out, and presents every appearance of continuance. The position and bearing of this discovery are such as to lead to the conclusion that it is but the commencement of a very large deposit.

WESTERN AFRICA MALACHITE COPPER MINES COMPANY.—The shares in this adventure, it is stated, have been sold during the week at 150, premium.

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC MINING.—It is truly gratifying to see the results emanating from sound and mature advice, such as, during the last few days, have been witnessed in the DALE LEAD MINE and EAST WHEAL RUSSELL. Mr. J. H. Hitchen, of the Devon Great Consols, having reported most favourably of the former mine, since his inspection a splendid course of ore was cut in the 37 fm. level: on the 20th the agent reports it worth 5 tons of lead, or above 1000 per fm., since which, up to the 23d, it has improved, being above 24 in. of solid lead, or 1400 per fm., and still improving. In the latter mine a valuable lode has been driven through in the 66, on which a winze is sinking, the lode being worth 1500 per fm.

LADY ELIZA (Carmarthenshire).—The new discovery made still holds good, and the old level will be soon cleared. The former workers will remember large quantities of lead being raised here, and which now only requires a small and spirited outlay to be made profitable.

TWYNNHAILE.—The mining operations here for the present have been suspended. The affairs of some of the proprietors being in the hands of trustees, there is every probability the working of the mine will shortly be resumed.

At **WEST FRANCES**, on Wednesday, a discovery was made in the 85 fm. level end west, which bids fair to be permanent and profitable; it is free of the oxide of iron hitherto prevailing, and precisely of the same rich character (grey, &c.) as the product of South Frances.

The **NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY** held their annual meeting on Thursday last, and from the nature of the proceedings they appear to have got out of troubled waters into smooth. The statement of accounts was very satisfactory, as they showed an increased profit of 40000, over the previous year, and many great improvements have been and are being made amongst them. The new superintendent, Mr. Buckland, intends to reside on the property, so that many sudden decisions will be put in the hands of the proprietors. The new directors intend to be put in thorough repair, and portions of the property which have proved unprofitable disposed of, and amongst them the wine-growing business, which it is found cannot be carried on without a large outlay, and the result very uncertain. A dividend of 6% per cent. was declared free of income-tax, and it will be seen by the report that the affairs of the company are in a highly satisfactory condition.

Mr. James Crofts sends us his usual weekly review, as follows:—"An event which can scarcely be said to have 'cast its shadow before,' the dispersion of the Palmerston Ministry, has occurred since our last, and done something towards temporarily deranging our share market, and we doubt not its effects will be felt for the short period pending the settling down of the new Ministry, and a final and amicable adjustment of the ill-feeling engendered in France upon the sudden decline took place in Wheal Edward shares, from 30s. to 20s. 6d. and almost as sudden reaction to 7s. 10s. We record this event with much regret, as calculated, with the public, who are guided almost wholly by figures, to inflame a real injury on mining, there having been (as it is asserted) no bona fide cause for more than a slight fluctuation, owing to a slide having interfered with the lode, an event always of a temporary character, and generally of little importance; and whilst the brokers and dealers complain heavily of the conduct of the parties who originated the fall in price, it may be hoped (assuming the accusation to be true) that they have neither been the cause of the fall, nor will be the cause of a further fall. The effects upon our market of the events alluded to were to lower the price chiefly of dividend mines, and to take this class in the mass, the reduction may be at least 7% per cent. from prices previously ruling. 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On the contrary, speculative mines, some in particular, have risen considerably: a notable instance to be quoted is East Wheal Russell, which, from 30s. to 40s. per share, rose to 50s., and leave off at 50s. 3s., and at this quotation the increased value of this mine, within a few weeks, is not less than 20,000, to 25,000. As a set-off to the prospect, a remarkably sudden decline took place in Wheal Edward shares, from 30s. to 20s. 6d. and almost as sudden reaction to 7s. 10s. We record this event with much regret, as calculated, with the public, who are guided almost wholly by figures, to inflame a real injury on mining, there having been (as it is asserted) no bona fide cause for more than a slight fluctuation, owing to a slide having interfered with the lode, an event always of a temporary character, and generally of little importance; and whilst the brokers and dealers complain heavily of the conduct of the parties who originated the fall in price, it may be hoped (assuming the accusation to be true)

worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., we expect an improvement here shortly... Holgate's Shaft: This shaft is now driven 4 fms. below the 75'. The men have now commenced taking down the lode, which has a greatly improved appearance, being 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and worth about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the 75 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. In the same level west it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. In the 65 west it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.

TUESDAY.—Lady Bertha, 1½; Bortbridge Consols, 1½; Tinscroft, 4½; St. John del Rio, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 2½.
WEDNESDAY.—East Basset, 100; Lady Bertha, 1½; General Mining Association of South Africa, 17; Santiago de Cuba, 2½; United Mexican, 4.—Transactions through the official market: Wheel Edward, 7 to 7½; East Russell, 8 to 9; Lady Bertha, 1½ to 1½; Kingston Down, 6½ to 6½.
THURSDAY.—Lady Bertha, 1½; Wheel Edward, 7½.
FRIDAY.—Great Wheel Vor, 1½ to 1½; Lady Bertha, 1½; Wheel Edward, 7½; Marjula, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 2½.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the month ending January 31, and also as compared with the corresponding month of 1957; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31.			
	1957.	1958.	Difference.
Gold and silver	\$177,957	\$153,732	\$24,225
Gold and silver	285,906	237,930	47,976
Mineral products	£ 76,938	£ 81,070	£ 4,132
Other goods	116,649	193,587	76,938
Total	\$387,450	\$363,494	\$23,956
Less increase, machinery			46,235
Balance			\$23,956
Metals:—			
Gold	£ 57,934	£ 42,353	£ 15,581
Silver	385,343	282,695	102,648
Wire	17,132	17,082	50
Cast	65,598	105,894	40,296
Wrought	206,788	732,678	525,890
Sheet, nails, etc.	146,463	106,281	40,182
Wrought	21,112	33,083	11,971
Lead, pig, sheet, etc.	30,386	20,853	9,533
Lead, sheet, etc.	14,549	44,915	30,366
Iron, unwrought	32,551	25,558	6,993
In plates	100,302	132,753	32,451
Grand total	\$1,840,859	\$1,478,976	\$361,883
Less increase, brass			4,107
Balance			\$361,883

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 2579 tons of ore were sold, realising 17.693d. 7s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 42.19s.; average produce, 6½; average price, 6½. 17s. 6d.; quantity of ore, 173 tons 7 cwt. The sale at Pool, on Thursday next, will be 3067 tons.

At Botalack Mine meeting, on Feb. 16, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2041.1s. 6d.; copper ore sold, (deducting 1.18th dues), 948.4s. 4d.; tin sold (deducting 1.24th dues), 2308.1s. 6d.; sundry credits, 173.1s. 11d.; 570.17s. 11d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2319.1s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2301.1s. 6d. A dividend of 500.1s. 6d. (21.10s. per share) was declared, and 2301.1s. 6d. carried to next account. Captains Hooking, Boyan, and Rowe, reported that they did not consider the mine had improved during the last two months.

At East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 17.7s. 11d.; ore, 2s. 6d.; sold, 2032.1s. 6d.; 2032.1s. 6d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Dec. and Jan., 1744.1s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2301.1s. 6d. A dividend of 330.1s. 6d. (21.10s. per share) was declared.

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 96.3s. 5d.; copper ore sold (dues 1.24th), 121.1s. 2d.; tin sold (dues 1.24th), 2318.1s. 6d.; 2318.1s. 6d.—Mine cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan., 2362.1s. 6d.; materials, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1192.1s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1672.1s. 6d. A dividend of 1160.1s. 6d. (21.10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 312.1s. 6d. carried to the next account.

The Hibernian Mining Company have declared a dividend of 15s. per share for the half-year ending Dec. 31.

At North Wheel Basset meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1419.1s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 350.1s.; ore sold, Nov., 2323.1s. 7d.; Dec., 1960.1s. 7d.; 2323.1s. 7d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Nov., 1377.1s. 5d.; Dec., 1504.1s. 5d.; 1504.1s. 5d.—Advance on tribute, 233.1s. 5d.; advance on tribute, 2301.1s.; sundries, 29.1s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 2538.1s. 5d. A dividend of 2400.1s. (21.10s. per share) was declared, and 1538.1s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. T. Bushell reported upon the operations at the mine, and said that 26 pits were being worked, and that the mine was doing well, and that the general prospects of the mine were good.

At Exmouth Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2660.1s. 10d.; ore sold, 3259.1s. 8d.; 3259.1s. 8d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Nov., 1958.1s. 7d.; Dec., 1960.1s. 7d.; 1958.1s. 7d.—Advance on tribute, 455.1s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of the adventurers, 3516.1s. 5d. A dividend of 855.1s. (21.10s. per share) was declared. The committee of management were re-elected, and 100.1s. a year allowed for their services.

At Great South Tolgus meeting, on Feb. 18 (Mr. C. J. F. Clinton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2613.1s. 9d.; ore sold, November, 1349.1s. 3d.; Dec., 2057.1s. 11d.; 2057.1s. 11d.—Materials sold, 251.6s. 4d.; advance on tribute, 130.1s.; 2057.1s. 11d.; December dividend, 1500.1s.; mine costs and merchants' bills, Nov., 2071.1s. 8d.; Dec., 890.1s. 3d.; engine, 1275.1s.; advance on tribute, 80.1s.; sundries, 25.1s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 1004.1s. 3d. A dividend of 1500.1s. (21.10s. per share) was declared. Capt. John Daw reported that the mine had much improved in the last 3 fathoms driving, and that the general prospects of the mine were good.

At St. Day United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore and tin sold, 10,355.1s. 2d.; costs and merchants' bills for four months, 2400.1s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1981.2s. 7d. A dividend of 1000.1s. (21.10s. per share) was declared.

At Wheel Owles meeting, on Feb. 19, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed—Balance last audit, 1411.1s. 10d.; tin sold (less 1.25th dues), 2631.1s. 8d.; sundry receipts, 157.1s. 3d.; sundry credits, 93.1s.; 4303.1s.—Labour cost, 2072.1s. 10d.; carriage, 15.1s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 974.1s. 11d.; sundry advances, 178.1s. 8d.; 4303.1s.—Leaving credit balance, 411.1s. 8d. They have about 10 tons of tin on hand. Ground opened on "Tin" in Wheel Owles from the commencement to the end of Dec., 1857.—Driven in levels, 13,068 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.; sunk in shafts and winzes, 2955 fms. 4 ft. 1 in.; cleared and made good in shafts and levels, 1400 fms. 17,424 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.—or about 19½ miles. The stoping not included in this account.

At St. Ives Consols meeting, on Feb. 16, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 499.1s. 4d.; sales of tin, 3114.1s. 2d.; old materials, 109.1s. 9d.; 3223.1s. 4d.—Labour cost for three months, 1937.1s.; sundry, 206.1s.; 2139.1s.—Carriage, 66.1s. 10d.; stamps rent, 42.1s. 10d.; doctor's pence, 11.1s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 791.1s. 1s. 11d.; bankers' interest and commission, 13.1s. 1s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 317.1s. 11d. and showing loss on quarter ending Dec., 1857.1s. 6d. Highest price of tin, 63.1s. 10d.; lowest, 53.1s.—Average, 57.1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. per ton less than previous quarter. Mr. Edwin Lee proposed, and Mr. J. S. Bickford seconded, that "The services of Capt. Thos. Treweek, as manager of the mine, be dispensed with; and that Capt. Bawden be appointed manager instead, and to be taken on trial for six months from the end of the present month."

At Swanpool Mine general meeting, on Feb. 17 (Captain Todd in the chair), 320 shares, held in trust by Messrs. Fox and Todd, were erased from the book, thereby reducing the total number from 1800 to 1500. A call of 1s. per share was made. The engines and machinery are all in good repair, and working very satisfactorily. The dressing department, with all surface operations, are going on as usual.

At Penhagret Wheel Wrey meeting, on Feb. 8 (Mr. John Sooble in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 52.1s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. J. T. Penrice reported that the present prospects of the mine, and the work already done, justify this mine a valuable property, and an excellent investment to capitalists. Mr. Robert Serjeant, of Callington, was appointed pursuer, at 21s. per month; and the report ordered to be advertised in the Mining Journal and the Cornwall Times.

At the East Tamar Consols Mines general meeting, yesterday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. They will sell 17 tons of ore (lead) this day (Saturday). At Collacombe Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1093.1s. 10d.; ore sold and carriage, 2347.1s. 3d.; 3440.1s. 10d.—December dividend, 800.1s.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3182.1s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of company, 360.1s. 3d. Capt. S. Mitchell reported they hoped to sample about 250 tons of good ore on Friday.

At Wheel Agar meeting, on Feb. 18 (Mr. H. Hill in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1432.1s.; ore sold and sundries, 184.1s. 11d.; 1616.1s. 11d.—Balance last audit, 680.1s. 2d.; interest, 182.1s. 10d.; bankers' commission, 12.1s.; mine cost and merchants' bills, Dec., 400.1s. 1d.; January, 322.1s. 10d.; sundries, 81.8s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1355.7s. 11d. Captains Roberts and Lankbury reported that they calculated, on February 24, to sample about 40 tons of ore.

At Great Grinnis Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. G. England in the chair), a series of resolutions were passed confirming the winding-up of the company, which will be found in our advertising columns. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings, which are fully reported in another column.

At Rosewarne Consols meeting yesterday (Mr. E. J. Wilson in the chair), reports were read from Captain Richards and Mr. Wm. Page Cordozo, of the prospects of the mine, which were highly encouraging. The accounts showed balance against the mine 960.1s. 9d.; the balance of assets over liabilities were 147.1s. 6d. Messrs. A. Colett, T. Boorman, and E. J. Wilson, were elected a committee of management. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Wheel Frank Mills Meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 453.1s. 5d.; mine cost, Nov., 492.1s. 11d.; Dec., 493.1s.; coal, 34.1s. 6d.; rent, interest, etc., 61.1s. 7d.; dues, 52.1s.; 1081.1s. 3d.—Calls received, 3104.8s.; ore sold, 748.1s. 2d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 539.1s. 11d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At the North Levant meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 777.1s. 10s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 215.1s. 11d.; 992.1s. 7d.—Balance last audit, 187.1s. 5d.; tin sold (dues 29.1s. 2d.), 690.1s. 11d.; 881.1s. 7d.—Leaving balance against adventurers, 667.1s. 4d.

At the Castell Lead Mining Company meeting, on Feb. 19 (Col. Croft in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 239.1s. 3d.; ore sold, 93.1s. 2d.; 332.1s. 5d.—Mine cost, six months ending Oct., 239.1s. 9d.; secretary's salary, three months, 25.1s.; registration fee, 40.1s.; Cambrian Foundry, for crusher, 183.1s.; sundries, 81.2s.; leaving balance in favour of company, 124.1s. 5d. Of the 6000 shares which compose the nominal capital of the company, 330 remained unissued on Dec. 31, but they have all been since issued. Messrs. Croft, M'Dowell, Watson, and Williamson were elected directors for the ensuing year, and 40.1s. voted to them for their trouble, and Messrs. Croft and Watson were appointed the committee of 104.1s. The directors report that the water power question has been settled, and that the company is now in a position to work to any extent without any apprehension of want of water, even in the driest seasons.

At Tavy Consols general meeting, held at Union-street, Plymouth, on Wednesday (Mr. E. S. Codd in the chair), the accounts showed balance against the mine, 269.1s. 10d. The report of the captain was very encouraging, as the bottom level and shaft appear to be getting into a much more congenial stratum. The mine will more than pay its way with the addition of tin, which seems to be coming in in the 50. This end will be driven towards Lady Bertha, and the engine-shaft sunk with all speed.

At Wheel Arthur meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in hand to the end of January of 321.1s. 7d., and estimated liabilities over assets (to terminate with March), 120.1s. 16s., to meet which, and to vigorously work the Eastern Mine, a call of 10s. per share was made. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Wheel Marshall meeting, yesterday (Mr. George Harrison in the chair), the report, which will be found in the Mining Correspondence, was adopted. Resolutions were passed that the 2080 shares in the hands of the committee should be cancelled, and the mine be now divided into 360 shares. A call of 2s. per share was made, payable in 10 days. It was also agreed that Capt. Cook should visit the mine when the lode was driven a little further. Some specimens were exhibited, which were considered favourable for a near approach to a good lode.

In the Crookhaven Mining Company, a call of 3s. per share has been made by the official manager.

At Wheel Trebarvah meeting, on Thursday (Col. Croft in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 706.1s. 1d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, four months ending Dec., 1462.1s. 2d.; interest and discount, 23.1s. 5d.; 2185.1s. 3d.—Calls received, 708.1s.; tinstuff sold, 14.1s. 9d.; copper ore sold, 1014.1s. 4d.; leaving balance against mine, 365.1s. 7d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Messrs. Croft, Bell, Devereux, and Northen, were appointed the committee of management; and Messrs. Green and Ford auditors. Messrs. Gundry and Hooking reported that the machinery on the mine was working well, and the water managed easily.

At Rheidol United Mining Company Meeting, on Feb. 8 (Mr. Hand in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance against adventurers, 1969.1s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Buller and Bertha quarterly meeting, held on Wednesday, a statement of accounts was presented and passed. The Chairman (Mr. J. Procter) stated that the engine was completed, and every arrangement made preparatory to sinking the shaft, which is at present 17 fms. 3 feet deep. The accounts showed a small cash balance in hand, and it was deemed prudent to make a call of 3s. per share, payable on or before March 15.

At Wheel Addams meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Stewart in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance in hand and ore bills coming due of 561.1s. 3d. The mine was now making a profit of 200.1s. per month. Capt. R. Moore reported in detail on the present workings, and which present the most promising results.

At the Ballyvirgin Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 141.1s. 7d., and the amount of assets, consisting of ore and sundries, in hand over liabilities was estimated at about 1970.1s. No call was made. A cargo of mangle from the mine had netted 5.1s. per ton. Two vessels have been chartered to load with mangle and lead ore.

The Eam Mining Company, on Thursday, sold 58 tons of ore, the produce of three weeks' work.

The Great Hwas United Mines have sold nearly 18 tons of tin; the best fetched 72.1s. per ton. The mines are opening out well.

The Keswick Mines have improved during the week; the 50, being the deepest level, has a good lode in each end. The works for draining West Crinnis and Regent United Mines are progressing favourably. The stopes are producing more ore than was expected. The ends are also turning out well.

At Pool River Land and Mineral Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. F. Hughes in the chair), the report and accounts, which have already appeared in the Journal, were taken as read. Upon a proposal to withdraw the unappropriated capital, amounting to 30,000.1s., it being doubtful whether such could be legally done, the meeting was adjourned, to enable the board to take counsel's opinion upon the subject. The report and accounts were adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the North British Australasian Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Eustace Anderson in the chair), the report and accounts, which appeared in the Journal last week, were adopted. The net profit for the year ending June, 1857, was 13,001.1s. 4d. A dividend of 6½ per cent, free of income tax, was declared. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings, which are reported in another column.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, on Tuesday (Sir Wm. Foster, Bart., in the chair), the report and accounts, which appeared in the Journal last week, were taken as read and adopted: 500.1s. a year was voted to the directors, and 500.1s. a year to the committee of conference. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. Bosworth in the place of Mr. Hanson, resigned. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings, which are fully reported in another column.

At the Madras Railway adjourned annual meeting, for the purpose of taking the ballot demanded on behalf of Dr. Beattie, for the appointment of two auditors (General Sir in the chair), the following was the result:—Lieut.-Colonel Smith—votes, 386; proxies, 6405; total, 10,401. Mr. Thompson—votes, 3218; proxies, 6764; total, 9982. Dr. Beattie—votes, 1753; proxies, 3313; total, 4966. The two first-named gentlemen were, therefore, declared duly elected.

At the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed, after paying a dividend of 1396.1s. 10d., and unclaimed dividends of 123.1s., a balance in favour of the company of 119.1s. 9d. The meeting was adjourned for a week, for the purpose of finally winding-up.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mines have advices to Feb. 22: Since last report we have had a favourable change in the weather, which has given us more surface water from the melting of the snow on the mountains, so that last week we were able to draw slowly with the small drawing machine at the Schindler Mine, and have cleared and secured the old shaft about 3 feet, making the present depth 31 fms. 2 ft. below the adit level. The shaft at this place is fully 8 feet wider, and we are carrying it 12 ft. long, but cannot say anything of the old workings north or south, it being full of stuff, and the stuff at the bottom is quite compact, so that we can get a bar down through it only about 4 feet. The new drawing-machine is finished, and the poppet heads, altering the collar of shaft, &c., suitable for larger kibble, will be finished, and the drawing with it commenced to-morrow. At the Teufelsdruff Mine there is no alteration of importance to notice.

The East India Coal Company have advices from their collieries in Jan. 22: Since last report we have had an intervention of native holidays, which, lasting for a week, caused interruption to our regular working.—Toros: Since last report the pump shaft has been sunk between 5 and 6 ft. deeper, the coal as we sink through the bed being much superior in quality to the top of it. I am using every exertion and possible means to sink through the coal bed in this shaft, that I may be enabled to drive the gallery spoken of in previous reports, to connect the other portion of the mine; this will do well in every way advantageous. The water in the mine is being daily decreased, also the water in the Dhuval Mine; our Topos engine pumps the water from both properties. The same bed of coal runs through the two properties, and the dip of the bed of coal being towards Topos, this will be clearly understood.—GOPENATHPOOR: The bricking up the inside of the new shaft is completed, and the gin-house and gin will shortly be ready for work. I have increased the number of coal cutters here, and hope to permanently increase their number. All work in the collieries is progressing satisfactorily.

The improved prospects of the Worthing Mining Company, consequent on the discovery of a good course of ore, and the shipment of a parcel worth 14.1s. per ton, have led to many enquiries for the shares, and they have risen from 1s. 6d. to 5s., leaving off strong buyers at this latter price.

The case of Stockwell v. Lord Charles Clinton and Jeffree will not be heard this term, the trial being deferred to the early sittings in May.

The Mexican and South American Company's list of contributors will be settled by the Master of the Rolls on Wednesday.

In the Eagar Mywn Mining Company's affairs, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood has appointed Mr. W. Turquand official liquidator.

In the Kilbricken Mining Company, a call of 30s. per share has been made, payable to the official manager.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. George Wilson) reports that the mining share market has been remarkably quiet this week, with a downward tendency. Eyes have been done at 49; Mill Town, 5½, 4½. The quotations are as follow:—Brighton and Froggatt Grove, 3½ to 3½; Chapel Dale, 4½ to 4½ prem.; Crafnant, 4½ to 1; Eam, 4½ to 4½; Mill Town, 4½ to 4½; Mill Dam, 4½ to 4½ prem.; North Derbyshire, 1½ to 1½; Peak United, 1½ to 2; Peak Forest, 3 to 3½ prem.; Prices of Wales, 3½ to 3½; Stoney Way, 1½ to 2.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that the market has now recovered from the recent depression, and a good many purchases have been made for investment, confidence being felt that, with money at the present cheap rate, railway stocks must still further advance.

TERRIFIC COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Our South Wales correspondent announces the occurrence of a fearful calamity at Powell's Lower Duffryn Colliery, by which 20 lives were lost. By this morning's post, we learn that Mr. Powell was at Cardiff at the time the explosion occurred, and immediately hastened to the spot. Writing to his manager, Mr. Downing, at Cardiff, he says:—"I sent you a telegram with all the particulars I can ascertain about the explosion. I think no blame can be attributed to any one, as the ventilation was very good in the pit. No damage has been done to the workings, except that several doors have been blown down. Three horses have been killed. I believe that only two or three of the men were burnt; for, as far as I can see, all the others were killed by carbonic acid gas, which is still very strong, as the ventilation has all been laid down, owing to the doors being blown down. We have had great difficulty in getting the bodies out, the choke-damp being so strong that the men are unable to work for more than a few minutes in each place. We shall be at work in all the upper pits to-morrow (Friday) I hope." Up to Friday morning 17 bodies had been recovered, and there were then two or three colliers missing. It appears that on the night previous to the explosion 30 lamps were taken down, but many working in the upper part of the pit were uninjured, as was one boy at the bottom, although his horse was killed on the spot. The inquest was commenced on Friday before Mr. Overton, so that permission to bury the bodies might be obtained from the Secretary of State.

NON-OBSERVANCE OF COLLIERY RULES.—Thos. Taylor, of Dukinfield Collieries, was fined 2s. and costs (or three months' imprisonment), for unlawfully and wilfully unlocking three safety-lamps without proceeding to the pit-eye. The defendant's duty was to lock all the lamps of the colliers at the brow side, and the pit-eye were used without being first taken them to the pit-eye. By this recklessness, the lives of 300 men were placed in jeopardy.

Death from Breakage of Wire-ropes.—At a pit belonging to Mr. Lawton, Fenton Park, near Longton, James Mould was killed through the breakage of a wire-rope. It appeared from the evidence taken at the inquest (at which a verdict of Accidental Death was returned) that the rope had been spliced at the point where it broke. It also transpired that the buttly had not supplied the men with a copy of the rules. The coroner remarked that if proprietors prosecuted servants who so grossly neglected their duty he believed it would be the means of preventing many accidents.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The first meeting of the committee of management for the year 1858 was held at the office of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, when the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented his report for the last two months, from which the following are extracted:—"During the last two months 517 visits have been made to members of the association, 1387 boilers inspected (79 of them internally), and 145 cylinders indicated. 13 of these boilers were found in a dangerous condition from the following causes:—Corrosion of plates, 5; over-pressure, 2; fracture of plates, 3; injury resulting from deficiency of water, 2. In addition to these, the following defects were observed, and attention directed thereto:—Boilers defective from corrosion, 17; ditto from fracture of plates, 8. Defective mountings: Safety-valves, 6; water-gauges, 5; pressure-gauges, 6. The whole of these defects were of an ordinary character, and do not merit further remark."

NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICTS.—During the past week both the iron and coal trades have been slack in the whole Wrexham district than for some years past; and to add to the gloom which already prevails, the colliers at the Brynbo, Vron, Westminster, and Broughton Hall Collieries, have refused to accede to the reduction of 3d. per day, and are out "on strike." It is stated that some of the other collieries will follow this pernicious example. For some time past orders have been very slack, consequently stocks are weekly increasing, so that the strike will really only be prejudicial to the men themselves, who have thus shown a disposition rather to waste their time in idleness and hunger than to work for less than the full wages. At the Brynmally Works Mr. Clayton has reduced the price of land-sale coal 10d. per ton, which will necessitate a similar reduction at the South Sea and Westminster pits. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, large bodies of colliers were traversing the country in various directions; and if the strike continues, much suffering will be the consequence, as most of the miners have families, and the retail dealers cannot afford to give long credit.—Manchester Guardian, Feb. 26.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 26th February.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheel Trelawny	77	£23 6 0	J. T. Treffy.
Daren Mine	15	19 15 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Kewick	25	14 5 0	W. J. Cookson & Co.
Sold on the 23rd February.			
Wheel Ludcott	31	21 7 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Gellirhelron	40	14 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 24th February.			
Wheel Mary Ann	90	27 3 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Ticketing at Holywell, 25th February.			
Westminster	32	14 11	A. Eryon.
Manorham	25	14 10	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Park	20	15 1 0	ditto
Sold on the 26th February.			
Swish Consols	40	18 13 6	Bibby, Sons, and Co.

BLÉNDE.

Sold on the 24th February.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheel Addams	50	3 12 0	Vivian and Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 18th February.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Fedra-and-United	3 5 2 17	£71 10 0	£ 183 4 0—Williams.
ditto	3 16 0 15	65 15 0	254 1 11—ditto
ditto	1 5 3 0	49 0 0	63 1 9—ditto
Sold on the 20th February.			
Great Wheel Vor	21 13 1	71 10 0	1549 9 6—Chyndour.
ditto	7 19 2 25	53 0 0	423 8 0—ditto
ditto	15 8 3 22	71 10 0	1104 9 8—Mellman.
ditto	7 15 1 18	53 0 0	411 16 9—ditto
Bosman	9 3 3 27	71 10 0	657 15 0—Boltho.
ditto	7 17 3 20	71 10 0	564 11 10—Daubas.

COOPER ORE AND REGULUS.

Sold by Messrs. ENTWISTON, at LIVERPOOL, on the 22d February.				
	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
Lot 1. (COFFEE ORS).....	121	£14 12 6	Williams, Foster, & Co	
Lot 2. ditto.....	100	15 5 6	Keys and Son.	
Lot 3. ditto.....	100	19 3 6	Bibby, Sons, and Co.	
Lot 4. ditto.....	1	80	ditto	
Lot 5. (RICE).....	80	50 4 0	Williams, Foster, & Co	
Lot 6. ditto.....	80	50 18 8	Bibby, Sons, and Co.	
Lot 7. ditto.....	67	51 7 6	ditto	

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

A PROPOSAL FOR MR. MURPHY.—If any of your readers will refer to my Photograph in your Journal of Feb. 13, and to Mr. Mueset's letter in your last, I think they will excuse me from any controversy in that matter. I assure Mr. Mueset I freely forgive his ungentlemanly expressions, his misrepresentation; and for his satisfaction, and the public welfare, offer my services without any remuneration in the following manner:—I will engage to work Mr. Mueset's samples in his presence, and that of as many persons as may be disposed to attend; and, being provided with such accommodation as can be obtained in London, I will forgo any article he shall direct, from a broadawl to a sledge hammer; and, as he has mentioned razors, I will make and grind, whet and finish razors for him and his friends, that they may convince themselves on the spot whether or not his steel is what he imagines. Should he agree to this, I will assist in the arrangement, and will have ready a file and a chisel which I will make from the sample I now hold. If Mr. Mueset requires any proof of my sincerity, I can only say I have worked steel for more than 20 years, and am now entirely free from any interest or connection, and therefore, can only advocate public utility.—JOHN BENNETT.

CAST-STEEL.—I was amused at Mr. R. Mueset's letter of last week with reference to Mr. Bennett's Photograph of the preceding, but think the photograph was treated somewhat too harshly. I have myself examined Mr. Mueset's specimens at your office, and cannot find any fault with them; I believe, indeed, they could be applied to almost any purpose; the only question is,—How much per ton the steel can be made and sold for, and how much per week can be produced? If he can produce it at the price of bar-iron, I am confident that the sale would be immense, and that the manufacture would prove remunerative to all connected with it. I trust Mr. Mueset will communicate, through your Journal, particulars with respect to the points referred to, and I have no doubt he will not then have to complain of the apathy of ironmasters.—R. J. P.: Longton.

MINING LAW.—As I have long been a shareholder in mines, some of which are on the Cost-book Principle, in Derbyshire, I am anxious to know whether it is necessary that mines in the High Peak should subject themselves to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-7. I have always understood that they were governed by laws peculiar to themselves, yet I see by Tapping's "Exposition" of the Acts above referred to, that all partnerships of more than 20 persons register under the Act, unless they be under a special Act or royal charter. Mr. Mueset's explanation, that all working mines within the Stannaries, is a Derbyshire mine considered to be under a special Act of Parliament?—R. S.: Sheffield.

MINING ENGINEERING.—"H. C." (Leipzig).—The best work published in England on this subject is Greenwell's "Practical Treatise on Mine Engineering." It has upwards of 60 beautifully executed coloured lithographs, and is a very handsome volume. The price is 2s. 10s., and it is published at our office. Any bookseller would obtain it through his London agent, but if "H. C." prefers it we will forward it direct on receipt of the amount, by draft on London.

APERT LAMPS.—I read in your last Journal a description of a new lamp, by Mr. Cooper, of Sheffield, which, if he could by any simple means accomplish what he proposes—the use of an Argand burner in the Davy lamp—he would, no doubt, find a ready sale for; but I think it is too complicated to become a general favourite. I have never seen any lamp equal to these inventors by Mosnier, Dubrule, and others, and which were simply modifications of the Mueset lamp. The most curious and unphilosophical idea that I have for some time met with is the lamp you described above weeks since, as the invention of Mr. Struve; hitherto it has been considered advisable to keep the top of the lamp as cool as possible, and consequently a cylinder has been the form chosen, with very few exceptions; but Mr. Struve has actually chosen a cone, and therefore has a powerful light at the bottom of his lamp, and an immense heat to play upon the gauze, near the apex of the cone. I should be glad to see Mr. Struve's explanation for having chosen this form.—P. C.

"Diffidence."—Boydell's Traction Railway: F. S. Hemming, 47, Mark Lane, City. General Omnibus Company: A. G. Church, 454, West Strand. We should be glad of a notice of the inventions referred to.

THE LAW OF CHARTERED COMPANIES.—I have attentively perused Mr. Markham's "Shareholders' Legal Guide," and am now satisfied that you said no more in its favour than it is really entitled to. He seems, however, to be so entirely sufficiently explicit with reference to the constitution of chartered companies—at least, he has not made it plain enough for me to understand. He remarks that there are two classes of chartered companies, one of which secures limited and the other unlimited liability to the shareholders, and states that companies under 1 Vic., cap. 73, are dangerous. Now, what I wish to know is, how are royal charters or letters patent granted, except under the Act referred to, and whether a charter under that Act would entitle a company to state that they are incorporated by royal charter or special Act of Parliament? I fully understand Mr. Markham's explanation, that all companies incorporated simply give limited liability to the shareholders, but do not exactly comprehend what incorporated simply is, and consider that the readiest mode of obtaining an answer from the author is to communicate through your Journal. It appears to me that there is an immense confusion in the terms "incorporated by special Act of Parliament," "incorporated by royal charter," and "incorporated by letters patent," unless the three terms be used indiscriminately, and I am sure that most of your readers would be glad of an explanation.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: Thoro.

IRISH PRAY COMPANY.—Having long watched with interest the progress of this company, and not having seen any mention of it in your columns for some time, I should be glad if you could obtain any particulars as to whether or not the works at Athy are still in operation? and, if so, what kind of success they are meeting with there; whether they are manufacturing paraffine and lubricating oil; and whether they have a ready sale for their produce?—J. H.

GAS IN COUNTRY MANORNS.—There was some two years since a great noise made about a new apparatus for making gas, which could be managed by an ordinary domestic servant, and a week's supply made in a few hours. You also more recently stated that a company had been formed, under the name of the British Portable Gas Company, for carrying out the invention; but since that I have heard nothing about it, except that Mr. Longbottom, the patentee, has got a vast number of companies formed, all of which are in abeyance, through his attempting to give all a share of his invention.—G. C.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—The many propositions which have been made for working railway signals by the train itself, and thus a "fing" the possibility of accident from neglect of signal men, and the few which have been successfully adopted, would almost lead one to think that nothing nearer perfection than those now used can be produced. Yet I am inclined to suggest a contrivance, which could be applied without much cost, and I think would prove effectual. There is already in use what appears to me all that is desired for raising the signal, but the lowering thereof is still left to the men. Now, by placing at a safe distance on the opposite side of the station a lever, some 4 ft. long, so arranged that when the train arrived thereat to place the apparatus on the arrival side in a proper position for the next train to set upon it, and at the same time lower the danger signal, I think that the assistance of the station men would be rendered unnecessary.—J. JONES.

RECOVERY OF POOR COPPER ORES.—About two years since I was informed that in Twista, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel, there was a mine on the surface of which there were ores to the value of over 100,000*l.*, and that, at a cheap rate, any quantity could be raised. The proprietors were likewise in possession of a patent by which, without the aid of smelting, they could at once reduce their ores to a metallic state, the copper being from 85 to 90 per cent. I was further told that one cargo of the ore had been brought to England, and realised a large profit. I understood that in Germany an experienced person, well conversant in mining matters, was at the head of affairs, and that all connected with the property were of the high road to fortune. I was somewhat surprised to hear, a short time since, that this prosperous property had stopped for want of means, and that discussions existed among the officials. I do not pretend to know on whom the blame rests, but as the process practised there was heralded to the public with such a flourish of trumpets, I think it would be of interest to your readers if some of the parties concerned would inform them, not the cause of the suspension of operations, but whether the process was effectual or otherwise.—M. B.

"J. J." (Linkinhorne).—The most probable markets for the ores would be either Swansea or Liverpool. The price per ton would depend much upon the quality and the constituents of the mineral; manufacturers, even, when they purchase an article of good quality, calculate the price of reduction. If an assay were made, an approximation of the value could be arrived at.

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT-STEEL.—A few weeks since you published an account of a paper read by Mr. Clay, of Liverpool, upon the manufacture of wrought-steel; and, as there is frequent reference made to the process of Mr. Kiepe, of Hagen, it would be interesting to many of your readers if Mr. Clay would state in what manner, if at all, his mode of operation differs from that pursued by Mr. Kiepe. Assuming, from what I read in your Journal, that there is no modification, I cannot understand how he can treat such iron as is produced in this country by a process which is generally considered to be applicable only to iron from Westphalian ores, or those of similar quality. One remarkable statement made by Mr. Clay—the all kinds of iron appear to give equally good results—leads me to fear that he has pronounced his opinion upon the process before he has ascertained the success of it himself. However, I trust I may be mistaken, and that he will be able to explain everything to the satisfaction both of practical men and of the scientific world, and thus prove that he is entitled to the thanks of the country for introducing an improved mode of manufacturing steel. When Mr. Clay considers the interest taken in the subject, and that he has everything to gain by publicity, I think he will not, unless he lacks confidence in his process, fail to publish, through your Journal, the particulars I ask for; otherwise your readers will entertain the opinion that he has referred to an invention of equal value with Harris's pneumatic suction and Binks's cyanogen processes.—EISENSTEIN.

PLATINUM.—"R. F." (Barnstaple).—The present price of this metal is about 15*l.* per oz. It is not very largely employed, owing to its high price.

MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—In the Journal of Saturday it is stated, by your Correspondent from Chesterfield, that at the Mill Dam Mine there has been discovered a vein of ore 18 in. thick. Being a large shareholder in this mine, I was naturally much elated by this information. Judge my astonishment when, on visiting the mine on Tuesday, in company with other shareholders, we found this 18 in. vein of ore to be a decided "myth." On questioning the manager, he declared it to be false; and, with me, was at a loss to know how your correspondent could have been so duped, or misled.—J. H.: Sheffield.

MURPHY'S ORES.—The best market for this description of minerals probably would be Swansea. The smelter who also smelts carbones would, no doubt, avail himself of these ores for the purpose of setting a flux to the richer.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—As you always appeared to be well informed upon Mr. Prosser's mercury-vapour light, perhaps you can inform me what progress he is making, if any; and also how much mercury is consumed per hour? I think I have carefully referred to all your notices, and I can neither find the probable cost of maintaining the light nor a description of the invention. You appear to entertain a high opinion of the invention, and are, no doubt, well acquainted with it; but to me there seems to be so much mystery that I can form no definite opinion, and I am convinced that most of your readers are in the same position. I may, therefore, be permitted to ask what is the novelty in the invention? What is the cost of the apparatus, and what is maintaining it in working condition? And what weight of mercury is consumed per hour.—L. H.

ASTORIA MINING COMPANY.—I am given to understand that the further liquidation of this company is now postponed until the middle of May. I suppose we must wait patiently, and yet while we wait our time. At the general meeting I opposed the property being delivered over to Senor de Grimaldi. We were then assured by the promoter of the company, Mr. William Campbell Gillan, that he was a rich man, who would fulfil all his obligations. How he has performed them your columns have told. Yet for thus transferring the property he received a handsome gratuity. Should not this be refunded?—B.: Brussels.

WHEAL ZION.—I have expected for a considerable period to have heard the result of the case of Stockwell v. Lord Clinton and Jeffrey. To my surprise, I am informed that the hearing is further deferred, and that this matter will not be decided until May. In the meantime, this delay can do but have a still further prejudicial effect on the prospects of the mine. Who is to pay the call upon shares which are in abeyance? From the evidence adduced at the Mansion House, it appeared that Mr. Stockwell had refused to give up Lord Clinton's shares; and that, when threatened with a prosecution, he made that charge before the Lord Mayor which, after a long and laborious investigation, was so summarily dismissed. It is deeply to be deplored that the ebullitions of malice should thus, for the gratification of private pique, bring further reproach on a property which is already fast depreciating in the eyes of many of its former steadfast supporters.—D. H.: Bath.

NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The meeting which was held on Feb. 19 might well have been of shorter duration. The present directors could have had nothing to do with the matter, and the shareholders could have decided on the appointment. Had there been any matter for serious enquiry, the report of the committee of investigation would have stated it. The adjournment of the meeting to March 20 will be of the greatest advantage to all, an active and practical member of the board having been requested to undertake the formation of a new company, which will thus ensure a better price for the present company's stock.—L. J.: Cornwall.

CHANCELLORVILLE FRESHOLD.—"Another Victim." In your last Journal, is very late article the proceedings of the officials of this company. As a shareholder, it was his duty to have uttered his complaints previously; it appears, however, now that the steel is stolen he would look the stable door. The capital is spent, the shareholders are in a state of confusion, and the public are misled. I should imagine not. In all probability, Mr. Josiah Harris has made sufficient gold there to pay all expenses; his wonderful magnets have been powerful enough to extract it even out of the very bricks with which the buildings are constructed. To all but the most superficial observers it must have been patent that this association was formed not for the purpose of mining, but of trafficking in shares, or why should the announcement that have appeared never have been realised? The idea has not been well carried out, or it might have been kept up longer. The detection of the frauds is a sad and a sad thing for the public and for practitioners, and these latter never deceive the former half so much as they do themselves, as one and all of them have great faith in their own skill, and have always hopes of arriving at the Eureka. About 14 days since I observed in a large building in Cripplegate a celebrated gold maker, who was there in duress. This monomaniac could enrich others, but was unable to prevent his person being profaned by the hands of the sheriff. If the epidemic of people did not urge them forward, there would be no necessity of their complaining of the delusions that are practised on them by chimerical visionaries and reckless speculators.—T. S. W.

CARNEGIE-ROVA MINING COMPANY.—A few months since it was stated that an association was in course of formation for working the large bodies of ores that are exposed in this locality. No reports have been published for a considerable period. Probably some of the committee will inform us whether operations are suspended or being carried out.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WHEAL BUST.—Generally speaking, I am an admirer of Mr. Nicholas Ennor, and consider that, through his energy and honourable spirit, many delinquencies have been detected, and much good effected; but I cannot at all understand his reasons for writing the letter which appeared in last week's Journal. So acute a person as he undoubtedly is should be aware that there appeared in the Journal of Dec. 25, 1857, a very ample report of the last meeting of Great Wheal Bust adventurers, with the accounts fully set out, showing the balance against the mine as 244*l.*, likewise explaining that every item was fully charged up; to assert that the price of 300*l.* was made, and which it was expected would be ample until the next meeting. Mr. Ennor might, perhaps, be further enlightened by reading the observations of Mr. Vivian, the local member of the committee, who is well known in the district. I believe, since the establishment of the present company, there is no adventure that the proceedings have been more fully reported in your Journal, whether the meetings have been held in the country or London.—A SHAREHOLDER.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—In our last Journal it was stated that Mr. Keogh had been elected a director. Such, we learn, is not the fact. Little doubt, however, is entertained that he will be elected at the next general meeting, the anticipation of which, coupled with improved reports from the mines, have considerably advanced the price of shares.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—Some one stated in the Journal that a sale sign this mine was likely to improve could be seen from the fact that the "know-nothing" of the district were buying shares. Allow me to say that, if the advice of the late agent had been acted on, the knowing ones of this district would not have sold out at the sacrifice they did. Capt. Metherell always wrote, as well as stating before the committee in London, that the proper way to work the mine would be to push the levels, so as to get under the ore ground. What reply did he receive to this (as it is now proved) good, sound, practical advice? Why, that if he would pay for driving out of his own pocket he could do so; and on again further urging this matter, that his services could be dispensed with in future; so the company lost the services of a thorough good, practical man, and the knowing ones as they are termed, in this district (after the assertion of the present agent, "I have not seen a foot of well-defined lode in the mine) sold out in disgust, and the concern fast brought to a standstill, when, as a last resource, it was proposed to try the advice of the old agent; hence the present result.—ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATE KNOWING ONES: Taiswick.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—"A Subscriber and Shareholder in the Association."—In answer to our correspondent, we may state that Mr. Joel Hitchens, armed with the full authority of the directors, proceeded to the mines, and made a provisional agreement with Senor Procopio for disposing of the property for 35,000*l.*, upon the condition that none of the slaves should be removed from the estate, or hired by any other company; that every married couple should have a separate residence; that the children should be educated, and brought up to a trade; that they should be clothed as well as they had been by the association; and that at the end of 20 years every one resident on the estate should be free, including all born within the time named; and that the whole of the landed property should afterwards revert to the association, the money to be paid on demand. Regardless of this praiseworthy arrangement, we are informed that Mr. Lemon Oliver, Mr. John Scholefield, and Mr. T. B. Illidge, offered to sell the property to one of the most notorious slave dealers in the Brazil for 35,000*l.*, thus inflicting and perpetuating the greatest evil of slavery upon the country. If Mr. Joel Hitchens had been carried out, the company would, no doubt, have been wound up in a satisfactory manner, and the property by this time have been divided. Mr. Joel Hitchens, and Illidge to explain their conduct in this matter before we publish many other facts with which we are in possession, as to the conduct of the committee appointed to join the highly respectable body of directors of this association. We cannot conclude without remarking that shareholders should really attend the meetings, and put their interests from the machinations of those in whom they have hitherto placed confidence.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—It was our intention, had the trial of the directors been concluded previous to our going to press, to have made some remarks upon the much-maligned mineral properties of Cafa Gwa and Garth, the proceeds of which it is stated were the greatest and primary cause of the embroilment of the Bank. The Lord Chief Justice intimated that it would be advisable to suspend the proceedings were pending, that no remarks should be made by the public to that decision we bow. In our next Journal we shall be enabled to lay before our readers facts which will show that, if the property had been managed in a going concern it would have returned more than average profits.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Being interested in several British mines, my attention was necessarily drawn to their present position and future prospects. I came to my knowledge during this week that the following system, or rather system, has been adopted by unscrupulous parties to obtain shares from the names of shareholders in East Wheal Russell have been obtained, and written to them offering to buy their shares at 5*l.*, whilst the London Market change prices, and the vastly improved prospects of the mine, have raised these shares are worth considerably more. These few lines may possibly induce many shareholders from sacrificing their shares at the instigation of these jobbers. All stratagems of this kind should be exposed.—A SHAREHOLDER.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—My attention has been called to an advertisement in last week's Journal, to the effect that Mr. Keogh has been elected a director of this company. I think it right to state, for the information of the shareholders, that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement. The company's next meeting cannot be filled up until the shareholders next meet.—JOHN HITCHES.

MINING IN GERMANY.—A correspondent, who has resided a considerable period in Germany, draws attention to the favourable prospects there are for the mining of British capital in the several states of the Confederation. Many of the mines formed in England for the purpose of mining have been placed under the provision of incompetent individuals, and he instances one, established in the developing mines in Nassau and Prussia, which was placed under the management of a stocking weaver; the consequence of this was a reckless expenditure, in some cases a total loss, who had never been managing a stocking weaver, but an appointment he purchased a colliery, over which he picked a practical man, then sold the coal to the mine of which he was superintendent; the consequence of his management was a loss of 80,000*l.* Many of the managers are often seen at their posts, spending their time in ball rooms, and living luxuriously in London, practised by some of the aristocratic superintendents of the Californian mines. He further anticipates that several of the English associations now working in Germany will experience the same fate as brief the German Mining Company, corresponding concludes by observing that there is a fine field for mining in the state of Germany, but in order that this should be properly developed, it is necessary that practical miners should be dispatched there, instead of the present persons of all classes and trades who have hitherto presided over the mines of those unfortunate, mismanaged properties.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they may send the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal cities in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, in the London agents sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents in America.

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THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

The issue of the returns from the Board of Trade of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, for the month ending Jan. 31, has closed close on the promulgation of those for the month of December for the entire year of 1857. That a further reduction in our exports, articles, the produce and manufacture of this country, should again be parent in these statistical reports cannot in any way create surprise; on the contrary, it might have been inferred, from the unparalleled into into which all mercantile transactions were thrown at the close of the past year, that a much more marked decrease would have been in our comments of last week, we mentioned that the difference between the shipments in Dec., 1857, and those in Dec., 1856, was 2,997,185*l.*; but by the tables now before us, it appears that the difference in January is only 1,836,505*l.*, as compared with the same period last year, so that there is evidently a material improvement in the commercial matters; and it may be confidently expected that the future months of the present year will present a comparatively decline, if they do not speedily furnish proof of increase, and we are inclined to believe that the latter will be the case. The total declared for the past month is 7,221,600*l.*, against 9,058,106*l.* in Jan., 1857.

It is gratifying to find the favourable position which the mining industry takes in these returns. In our last Number, it was stated that of the total increase of the year of 6,328,289*l.*, no less than 3,061*l.* was represented by metals and metallic manufactures—one-half, a very small amount; and, on the present occasion, it will be seen of the decrease of 1,836,505*l.*, only one-fifth, or 361,883*l.*, is the portion furnished by the mining interests—the total shipments under head being 1,478,970*l.*, against 1,840,892*l.* in Jan., 1857. Under this there is a small increase—in machinery to the extent of 46,235*l.*, a brass to the value of 4107*l.*. The principal item of decrease is iron, various descriptions, to the collective sum of 164,760*l.*. Hardware cutlery show a falling off of 57,956*l.*; tin, 62,974*l.*; copper, 48,484*l.*; steel, 36,355*l.*; and lead, which is the amount of depression, proves to be 17,258*l.*. On the whole, therefore, Government report may be considered as encouraging to those readers who are identified with mines or the manufacture of metals from the animation which is beginning to appear throughout the districts, the future statements of the Board of Trade may be looked as the year progresses, as demonstrating still more clearly the rapid which are making to maintain the supply of metals, and to meet the demand which is increasing for foreign and colonial railways, and heavy works. For India alone the supply will be most extensive, one colony of Australia alone (Victoria) proposes to expend 8,000,000*l.* railway enterprise; and Brazil and other countries are making extensive preparations of a similar kind, all looking to this country for the necessary supplies of materials and plant.

A decrease, corresponding to the general value of exports, is also the number of vessels employed, and the respective tonnage. A 1862 vessels, with a collective tonnage of 548,227 tons, were dispatched during the month of January of this year; and as there were 2270 with 645,077 tons, engaged in the same month of last year, it follows that there is a decrease in the number of vessels of 308, and tonnage to the extent of 96,850. Of the vessels cleared in the last month 373 went forward to British possessions, and 1584 to foreign countries.

We are glad to see that the Board of Trade again furnish an account of the computed value of gold and silver, bullion and specie, imported and exported during the month. This is a valuable addition to these very full statistical returns; and it is a source of great satisfaction to the continued efforts of the officials in this department of Government to render these periodical reports as complete as they possibly can. As the present, it is especially useful to be able to ascertain the receipts and shipments of the precious metals, upon which so much is in regulating the value of money, and the general balance of international commerce. The total imports of the precious metals are declared 4,182,290*l.*, of which 3,579,237*l.* was gold, and 603,053*l.* silver; total exports are represented by 985,594*l.*, being 226,822*l.* gold, 758,772*l.* silver; so that there is an excess in favour of imports of more than 3,196,696*l.* in general balance. The excess of gold was 3,353,142*l.*, but as the exports of silver exceeded the imports by 155,719*l.*, the difference between the imports and exports was as already stated, 1,624,477*l.* principal receipts were from the United States, to the extent of 1,624,477*l.*; Hanse Towns, 675,672*l.*; France, 520,264*l.*; South America, 450,000*l.*; Australia, 467,274*l.*; Egypt, 218,394*l.*, and so on downwards, to the value of 100*l.*. The chief amount of export was to Egypt, to the

India and China, and amounted to 639,281. To France we remitted 27,600; Brazil, 58,741; Hanse Towns, 54,719; Holland, 52,918; and the balance to seven other countries in small amounts.

If the returns of the imports of the precious metals for the two last months of 1857, or for the first month of the current year, both of which have been furnished by the Board of Trade, could be regarded as a fair estimate of what may be calculated for the next twelve months, the prospects of the country might be regarded in the most satisfactory light possible; but although there is strong ground for believing that the progress of commercial matters will give a balance in favour of the imports to a very considerable amount, yet we doubt whether it will at all approach the enormous sum which these statements present, if considered as an average. We showed last week that the receipts of gold and silver, during November and December, amounted to no less than 7,189,822, which is equivalent to an annual collective arrival of 43,137,732; but as the exports during the same period were not included in the official tables, there is no ready way of ascertaining the balance, either for the period specified or as respects a relative receipt for the twelve months. The exports for the entire year of 1857 were furnished, but without the imports, so that a similar difficulty presents itself in this respect. Supposing, however, that both the returns, the imports for the two months and the exports for the twelve, approximate to an average, it would follow that the excess of imports over exports during the past year was 9,570,764, seeing that the estimated receipts on the returns of Nov. and Dec. were 43,137,732, and knowing that the exports amounted to 33,566,968.

In future issues of these useful statistical returns the difficulty will be met by giving both imports and exports for the same period; and, indeed, this course has been commenced in the statement for Jan. from the Board of Trade, with the intention, no doubt, of continuing them periodically. We are, therefore, enabled to arrive at the exact balance between this and other countries or colonies, as far as the month is concerned; and, therefore, to furnish a more correct view of the state of the specie or bullion interchange, on which the public can form sound opinions as to the position and probable prospects of the trade between the places enumerated and Great Britain. In another article we show that the imports were declared in value at 4,182,290; and, as the exports were 985,694, a balance of 3,196,596, is in favour of this country, which is equivalent to an excess for the year of no less than 38,360,352. Between seven countries there were both shipments and receipts—five giving a balance in favour and two against England. To four other places we remitted a total of 77,933, against nought received in specie or bullion; but from eight we were the recipients of a total of 1,088,693, against nought exported, so that the balance in this respect was 1,010,760. To the Mauritius, Brazil, Danish West Indies, and "other countries," we sent forward; and from Australia, South America, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Turkey, Africa (west coast of), and "other countries," we received. The places of interchange of the precious metals in favour of England were—first, the United States, to which we remitted 6123, and received 1,628,760; so that the balance was 1,622,637, to our credit; from the Hanse Towns we obtained 675,672, and sent forward 54,719, leaving an excess of imports of 520,953. France sent us 520,264, and England furnished our allies with 127,660, consequently giving 492,704, to our benefit; from Belgium we were the recipients of 99,864, and sent 7872, so that 91,892 were left in this country; and Portugal gave us 49,399, and took 19,088, the balance being 30,311. The two countries which received an excess from England were Egypt, no doubt in transit to India and China, and Holland. The first took 639,281, from us, and sent 218,394, being 420,897, against us; and Holland received 52,918, and gave us 1,254, so that 51,664, was the excess in favour of Holland.

The results of the Newcastle experiments on the combustion of coals from the Hartley district have found their way to the House of Commons, and also, as it seems, to the Admiralty. On Tuesday evening, Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the Government had been made acquainted with the results obtained by Messrs. LONGRIDGE, ARMSTRONG, and RICHARDSON, which he considered to prove that the report of Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE and Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, in favour of Welsh coal for steam navigation, was based upon error, and also that they established the superiority of northern coal. He also enquired whether the Government were prepared, in consequence of those experiments, to reconsider the subject, and institute a fresh enquiry as to the coal most suitable for the purposes of the steam navy.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply, declined to be bound by the experiments made at Newcastle; but stated that they had been brought under the notice of the Admiralty, and that he was of opinion the subject would require further enquiry. Of this there can be little doubt, although, for the reasons that have already been put forward in our previous remarks on this subject, we are not disposed to go so far as to consider that the Newcastle experiments establish the superiority of highly bituminous coal over the slightly bituminous coal of some parts of Wales, for use in steam navigation.

The heating capability and relative economic value of the Newcastle coal was evidently underrated in the experiments made for the Admiralty, and in so far an injustice was done to the proprietors of coal in the Northumberland districts; but the advantages of less bituminous coals for use in marine boiler furnaces are independent of this circumstance. Moreover, as we have already pointed out, the Welsh coal fields yield abundances of good bituminous coal, which would still compete with that of the Hartley district, even if it were to be proved that such highly bituminous coal was the best for steam navigation.

However, we are glad to be able to acquaint our readers, interested in this subject, that its consideration is progressing, and we trust that it may be carried out in such a manner as to do justice to all.

ABRIDGEMENTS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS.

The publication of short abstracts of the specifications of patents relating to particular subjects, arranged in such a manner as to form at once a chronological, subject matter, reference, and alphabetical index to the patents of particular classes, and serving, to a great extent, as a substitute for the more costly publications issued by the Commissioners of Patents, was an undertaking of such a truly practical and useful character, that we looked forward with some eagerness to the appearance of those sections of the "Abridgements" relating to metallurgical operations.

Two parts have already been published, containing the abstracts of specifications of patents granted under the old law, and relating to iron and steel. It is stated in the preface that it has been thought advisable to confine them as much as possible to patents for methods or apparatus employed in making iron or steel, without extending them to inventions connected with the shaping or working up of those materials into machinery or articles of manufacture. This limitation does not admit of any objection; indeed, in the case of a subject so extended as that of iron and steel production, a still further subdivision would not have been by any means superfluous. Thus, for instance, if these specifications had been classed under four heads, according as they referred especially to the production of pig-iron, of malleable iron, of steel, and to the apparatus and machinery to be used in these operations, it is probable that the intention of these publications would have been realised in a higher degree than by placing together, in chronological order, the specifications relating to all these branches of the subject.

In the first parts of the "Abridgements" that were published, the classification of the specifications according to their subject matter, was strictly adhered to; and it is with much regret that we find this has not been done in the case of those relating to the production of iron and steel. We do not here refer to such a subdivision of the general subject as was just mentioned, but to the introduction into these two parts, of specifications that are either altogether foreign to the production of iron or steel, or else are of such a nature as to come more appropriately under the head of the working of these materials for various uses. In the first part of the "Abridgements" relating to iron and steel there are no less than 42 specifications that are of this nature; and in the second part, just published, there are as many as 89. Some of these specifications relate to iron founding; to the manufacture of iron building materials; to the smelting of copper, tin, lead, or zinc; to the working of sulphurets for obtaining sulphur, gold, silver, &c.; to the coating of metals for the purpose of preventing oxidation; to ship-building; to the construction and working of forge bellows; to the making of carriage-springs; to the use of fuel; to the production of alloys that do not contain iron; to the prevention of smoke; brass founding; dressing ores; mining operations; production of electric currents for reducing ores. Some are even de-

scribed as relating solely to the smelting of other metals than iron—for instance, Nos. 8020, 8072, 9909, 9999, 10,004, 10,614, 10,805, 10,834; and others evidently are of this nature, as Nos. 8123, 9496, 9974, 10,362, 10,684. None of these subjects would readily be sought for under the head of iron and steel production. It is not easy to account for this exception to the manner in which publications issued by the Commissioners of Patents have recently been executed, unless by supposing that the endeavour to issue these "Abridgements" speedily, has not left time for such a revision and strict classification of the specifications, as would be necessary if they are to possess that kind of utility that it is proposed they should have.

As regards that class of patents connected with mining and metallurgy, in their numerous branches we cannot imagine anything more useful than a series of abstracts of the various patents, well arranged under heads that would at once indicate the general subject matter of each group. But the utility of such abstracts will depend upon the extent to which the classification is made with judgment and precision, and to ensure this it is essential that their preparation should be entrusted to persons having a sufficient acquaintance with the subjects to which the patents relate, to determine what head of classification they should be placed under.

Even as it is, the publication of these "Abridgements" will be serviceable in affording to persons in remote localities, and who have not the opportunity of gaining access to the indices to patents, a ready means of ascertaining what has been made the subject of letters patent in the particular branch of industry in which they are engaged.

We perceive that it is intended to publish a new and complete edition of these "Abridgements," when the whole of the specifications have been printed, and we earnestly hope that the importance of strict classification will then be recognised and acted upon, in the manner which we believe to be requisite.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 25.—The recent activity of the London share market has given much animation to mining business in Cornwall. The present disturbed state of political affairs it is thought will check trade for a week or two, but not to such an extent as to cause any reduction in the price of metals. The good standard now existing it is believed will last for some time to come, and the result will, no doubt, be a still further advance in the price of mine shares generally. The copper standard, however, is now at such a point that a further rise to any considerable amount will scarcely take place, unless the smelters contemplate another advance in the price of fine copper. The price given at the ticketing last week for ore copper (i. e., as much ore as will make a ton of fine copper) was 101. 12s., and in the preceding week, 103. 7s.; which prices, compared with the present selling rate of cake copper (126. per ton), leave the smelters nothing more than about their average margin between the buying and the selling price. It is true that the present cheapness of money gives facilities for the holding of stocks, and on that ground some persons think that the standard will further advance, even although the price of fine copper continues as at present. They think the smelters may now, when money is so abundant, be contented with a less margin than usual between the buying and selling price of copper. The prevalent opinion, however, is that the standard will not much further advance, unless it is intended very soon to make another rise in the price of fine copper. Looking at the present demand in the metal market, it is not likely that another rise will soon take place; and, indeed, the miners are very well pleased with the standard as it is now; if it were to go higher, as in Feb. last year, it might be followed, as the high rates were last year, by a declension injurious to the mining interest.

On comparing the prices of many mine shares now with the prices of the same shares at the beginning of the year, it is clear that speculators and investors have had a good chance of making money; and some, it is well known, have had the wisdom to take advantage of it. Wheel Bassetts have advanced to 245. and 250.; at the beginning of the year they were sold at 150. The pitches in the 50, on Padden's lode, continue to produce rich ore, of a produce of about 20 per cent., such ore as is rarely seen in Cornish mines in any quantity; and the 40 is not extended so far as this point by a great many fathoms, or any of the levels above. The lode in the old engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is also looking promising. West Bassetts have advanced in consequence of the improved appearance of the mine. Holders of East Bassetts are also looking for higher prices. Shares are firm in South Frances, and likely to go up. West Seton shares have somewhat declined. At North Roskeer there is a productive lode opened up in the 164. South Seton shares have been in some demand. Gramblers have advanced to 112. and upwards. South Basset shares have lately gone up. Great South Tolgus has good reserves, and continues to look well. Wheel Clifford is looking better, but the United Mines seem to be declining. St. Day United is likely to increase returns. Wheel Buller is doing well in the eastern ground, and shares have gone up about 50. since the commencement of the year. Alfred Consols shares have somewhat advanced. Wheel Margery is looking well, and shares have been going up. Penhildard, near Truro, is looking very promising; it is singular that this mine was so much neglected by local mine adventurers, that the shares are now nearly all held in London. Wheel Union and East Carn Brea, near Redruth, are also promising speculations. The tin mines are looking up again, their returns being now much more satisfactory than they have been for some time. Providence Mines continue very productive, and are likely to increase dividends. Great Hewas is opening up good ground, and taking a better position.

A coroner's inquest has been held on the bodies of the two engineers and the two women who were killed by the unfortunate bursting of the engine-boiler at Boiling Well Mine on the 10th inst. The verdict of the jury was "Accidental Death." It was stated at the inquest that the boiler was only five years old, and was believed to be in excellent order. The agents, therefore, were unable to account for the accident, the gauge-cook having been tried only 10 minutes before the explosion, in the presence of one of the agents, to ascertain that the feed was right, when it satisfactorily showed that it was so. A correspondent of one of the local papers quotes from Mr. Robert Hunt in reference to steam-boiler explosions, and says:—"If mine agents will impress on the minds of the men in charge of the boilers the simple rule that the supply of water must never be checked, and the water never allowed to be low in the boiler, valuable property, and lives more valuable than any property, will often be saved."

The Stannaries Court concluded its sittings at Truro last week. The business was of less amount than usual, but there were two or three of the cases of some interest. Sir Samuel Spry, the owner of mine sets near Helston, sued, by a petition in equity, Mr. Henry Pellew Crease, the late manager of Great Wheal Vor, for the sum of 700l., under an agreement he had made to take the sets of two mines near Helston, formerly worked under the names of Wheal Sitchey and Wheal Tury. The petition was filed on November 30 last, and as there had been no answer put in, Mr. Chilloot (plaintiff's attorney) moved that the court grant a decree for payment, and performance of the agreement. The Vice-Warden, however, said he could only grant the decree if the petition, on the face of it, showed equity. It appeared from the petition that, in Dec. 1856, the lease of the two sets in question expired, and Sir Sam. Spry advertised the sets to be let. On Dec. 31, 1856, Mr. Crease agreed verbally with plaintiff's solicitor to try to take the sets for 21 years, to erect a 60-inch engine on Wheal Sitchey within 12 months, and by that or other machinery also to drain Wheal Tury, and to pay for the sets 700l. as premium. Letters subsequently passed between the parties, and it was eventually agreed that the 700l. should be paid in three instalments; that 200. per annum should be paid to plaintiff during such time as the dues did not amount to that sum; that the dues should be at 1-18th until the mine had paid costs of setting the engine to work, or for the first two years, and at 1-15th after that time; that compensation should be made for damage to land; and that the lessee should have power at any time to surrender the lease on giving six months' notice. These provisions were agreed to by both parties, but there was another, insisted on by plaintiff, to the effect that a barrier of five fathoms in thickness of ore or earth should be reserved between plaintiff's and the adjacent lands belonging to others, to prevent underground communication. The drafts of the lease, which Mr. Chilloot had sent to defendant, were returned by the latter with an objection as to the extent of the barrier; but plaintiff would not give way on this point, and the drafts were again sent to defendant, with the terms respecting the barrier as before proposed by plaintiff. The petition alleged that defendant approved of the corrections, but that he retained the drafts, and it appeared that he had not returned them for endorsement up to the time of filing the petition. The Vice-Warden held that there was not sufficient set out in the petition from which he could infer an agreement in writing, and therefore he could not decree a specific performance of the contract. Mr. Chilloot then put in a letter he had received from defendant on Jan. 5 last (after the filing of the petition), with which defendant returned the draft leases without objection, and requested Mr. Chilloot to send ending them (i. e., the engrossed leases) as long as he conveniently could, saying the interests of the plaintiff should not suffer by it. The Vice-Warden said this was a strong letter, and it would require some strong arguments to prevail upon him to say that it did not amount to an acquiescence in the drafts of the leases. He left it to Mr. Chilloot's discretion to avail himself of this letter, either by amending the present bill, or filing a new bill.

The case of Paul and Another v. Jones and Others was of an unusual character; it was an application by a mortgagee of mine shares for an injunction

to restrain the representatives of the mortgagor from selling the shares. Mr. W. Clark had a share in North Roskeer Mine, when the shares were in 140ths. He wanted to borrow 1000l., and did so of Mr. Josiah Paul, giving him as security an assignment of his share. The share was assigned by deed, not by the ordinary share transfer, and the share was allowed to remain in the cost-book in the name of W. Clark. Clark died, leaving his daughter executrix; she married Owen Jones, of Swansea, and then the shares (which by subdivision had now become five) were entered in the cost-book in the name of "M. O. Jones," meaning Mary and Owen Jones. In Aug. 1847, before her marriage, Mary Clark had paid all the interest then due on the 1000l., and 50l. towards the principal, but 38l. was still due. As plaintiff could not get his money, he gave notice of the mortgage to the parson, and sold three of the shares by auction at Camborne. The parson, however, refused to register the transfers unless they were signed by Mary and Owen Jones. The latter refused to give their signatures, and threatened to sell the shares to other parties; and the parson informed plaintiff that that if he received transfers signed by M. O. Jones he should consider himself bound to register them. The Vice-Warden granted a rule nisi to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain Mary and Owen Jones from disposing of the shares, except with the consent of the plaintiff; and the parson to show cause why he should not be restrained from entering the transfers of such shares without the consent of the plaintiff.

In the case of Polkinghorne v. Trevaakins, the Vice-Warden granted a decree for an attachment under which defendant was committed to prison. He owed 131l. for calls in North Wheal Gilbert, and there was reason to believe that he had made over his property to his daughter, in order to avoid paying the debt. It had been ascertained by plaintiff that defendant had transferred money which he had at Sandy, Vivian, and Co.'s, at Copperhouse, into his daughter's name, and he now lived with her. Defendant's shares had been sold under a decree of the court, and as he would not pay the remaining balance, he was committed to the county jail.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 25.—There is nothing very new or interesting to report with respect to the trade in these counties this week. It is still characterised by general dullness.

The strike at the Gosforth Collieries has terminated by the workmen accepting the prices offered by their employers. On the other hand, it appears that the workmen at the Wotton Park Ironworks, near Bishop Auckland, have been on strike, and were last week ejected from their houses. At the Black Boy Colliery, near the same place, a new and very deep winning has been made lately to a seam of coal, which is considered to be of most excellent quality, and it will, no doubt, have an important bearing on the future of this flourishing concern. The owners are proceeding to open out this new seam, and are also making arrangements for the erection of a large number of cottages at Counden for their workmen. But, on the other hand, some new colliery operations near Ferryhill and Durham have been suspended until business assumes a more promising appearance.

The large collieries of Messrs. Carr, in this district, are announced for sale. A large quantity of coal is produced at these works, and a very large number of men is employed about them. Heavy liabilities in connection with the late District Bank is believed to be the cause of the sale.

There is a rumour here that an influential company intend to reopen the old Wallsend Colliery. One of the seams in this colliery remains, we believe, almost entire, yet it was abandoned some time ago, the main reason being, as usual near the Tyne, the influx of water. The Wellington Colliery is connected with this colliery, also a holing having been made through the barrier, and the latter place was stopped also quite recently from the same cause, to the great loss of the owners and all concerned, although a great quantity of coal remains in this colliery.

During last week large fleets of laden vessels have left the Tyne for almost every part of the world, still the harbour towns contain large numbers of unemployed men.

The quay walls at the Jarrow Docks are nearly completed; progress is making with the shipping jetties, and one of the spouts, constructed on a new principle, is finished. Workmen are busy with the 60-foot lock-gates. The excavations, owing to the recent favourable weather, have been vigorously proceeded with.

CLEVELAND IRON MANUFACTURE.—The following are the particulars of the make of iron from the Cleveland ironstone, by the extensive firm of Messrs. Loah, Wilson, and Bell, from two of their blast furnaces at Walker:

—Dimensions of furnaces, 42 ft. high, 8 ft. diameter at top, 4 ft. 9 in. wide by 9x10 long from back to front, 14 ft. 6 in. at top of bosh, with an angle of 65°. Contents of each furnace in cubic feet, 3562'42. Iron produced, 866 tons in the fortnight ending Feb. 7. Under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas James, furnace manager.

By the extensive firm of the Derwent Iron Company, Consett, at present under the care of Messrs. Jonathan Richardson and Son, and the able management of Mr. Charles Hill, late of the Walker Iron-works, and previously of the well-known firm of W. Crawshaw and Son, Cyfartha, Hirwaia, Treforest, Ynnafach, and Dean Forest Iron-works.—The quantity of iron manufactured from the Cleveland ironstone at four of their blast furnaces was 1570 tons, in the fortnight ending Feb. 13: superintended by Mr. Rees Thomas, late of Wall's-end, furnace manager, previously, for the long term of 28 years, in the employ of the extensive firm of Messrs. Joseph Marryat and Co., Ynisedwyn Iron-works, South Wales. Dimension of furnaces, 43 ft. high, 8 ft. at top, hearths 4 ft. wide, 9 ft. from back to front, 13 ft. at top of bosh, with an angle of 70°. Contents of each furnace in cubic feet, 3431'971.

Also, under the same management, manufactured from six of their blast furnaces, at Crook Hall, 1987 tons of pig-iron in the fortnight ending February 13: superintended by Mr. Thomas Henderson. Dimension of furnaces, 47 ft. high, 8 ft. at top, hearths 4 ft. wide, 9 ft. from back to front, 13 ft. 6 in. on the top of the bosh, with an angle of 68°. Contents of each furnace, 4024'186 cubic feet.

The vast royalties in the Cleveland hills, to the south of the River Tees, are attracting prominent and general public interest. Capitalists and wealthy firms connected with the iron trade are exhibiting their appreciation of the locality, by establishing in it extensive works for blasting and other processes in the manufacture of iron. Scientific and practical men consider that there is no part of Great Britain more favourable for iron-works establishments than that part of the county of Durham which is traversed and accommodated by the railway and shipping places of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, combining, as their district does, the most convenient position for obtaining, at short and nearly equal distances, in requisite quantities, all the ironstone, coal, coke, and limestone for the manufacture of iron, with the further advantages of ready access to the harbour and docks of West Hartlepool for export of the manufactured article to all parts of the globe. These advantages have induced influential gentlemen, largely connected with ironstone royalties skirting the seaboard of Cleveland, to originate a line of railway to connect, by the West Hartlepool Railway, these great ironstone royalties of Cleveland with the extensive coal fields of the central and northern parts of Durham.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

FEB. 25.—A fearful colliery explosion occurred on Thursday morning at the Lower Duffryn Colliery, Aberdare, belonging to Messrs. Powell and Son. From the few particulars that we have at present been able to glean, it seems that a fall took place in the pillar workings, and it is conjectured that some portion of the coal fell on one of the collier's lamps, and laid the light bare. A large accumulation of gas became ignited in consequence, and 19 men were precipitated instantaneously into eternity. It is believed that they were the only individuals in the pit at the time, and every one of them was killed. There is a very strict supervision in the pit with regard to the use of safety lamps, and we understand that the ventilation is good. Several of the unfortunate sufferers were married men, and have left wives and children unprotected.

Another serious accident has happened at the Beaufort Ironworks, though in this case no loss of life has ensued. Two colliers were entering a pit in Hedwelly when a fall of stone and rubbish took place, inflicting serious injuries upon them. Both men are likely to recover.

An inquest has been held at Aberystwyth on the body of a man who was killed by a fall of coal in "Peter's Pit," as reported in the Journal last week. Mr. Mackworth, the Government Inspector, was present. One of the witnesses proved that the deceased was working with some others when the fall took place, and a witness stated that he saw the roof rock, and warned deceased of his danger. He could not get away, however, before the coal surrounded him, and the fall was about 25 yards in length. There were no bars to support the coal in the stalls or headings, as they are generally found to be secure without. A verdict was returned of "Accidental Death."

Another inquest has also been held at Pontertydd before Mr. C. M. Ashwin, coroner, on a collier named Daniel Williams, who was killed on the 18th inst. at Cunnawddale. Mr. Mackworth was present during the proceedings. A son of the deceased said that on the morning of the accident he went with his father to work at the pit, and tried the top, which appeared to be quite safe. About two o'clock the coal fell out of the foul of the pit on the gob side. The overman did not attend more than once in two days, and on the day the falling gave way he did not visit the pit at all. The jury considered that no blame attached to any of the authorities, and the ordinary verdict was consequently returned.

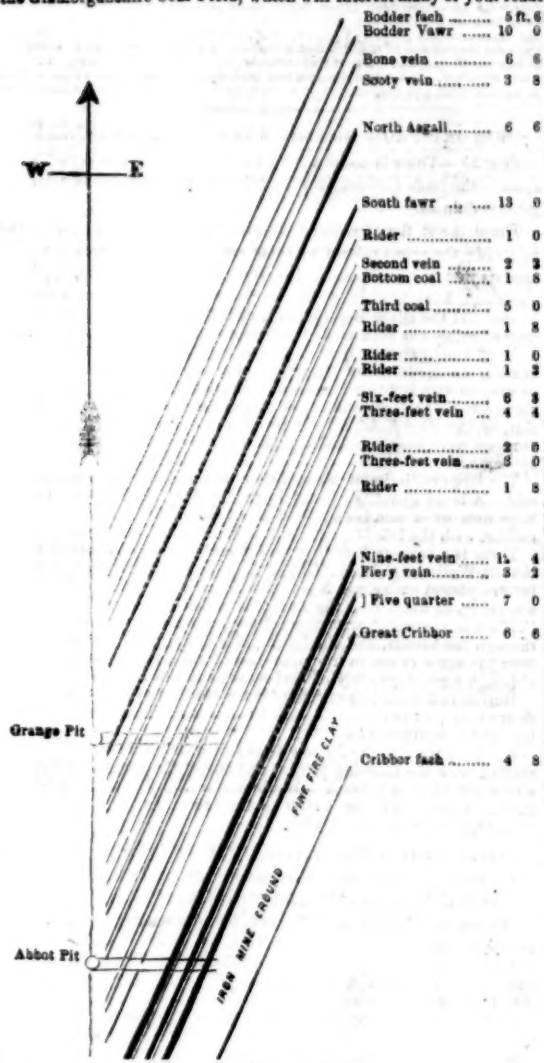
With the exception of these records of death the general news of the week is very trivial. The opening of the new dock at Newport, on Tuesday, continues to occupy considerable attention in that town and its neighbourhood, and great results are hoped for from it. The town has wonderfully increased during the past few years, owing to the impetus which a large mineral and metal export trade has given. The new dock is 950 ft. in length, 850 in breadth, and 26 ft. deep (in water). The cost, has been about 64,000l., and the total area of the new and old docks together is

57,000 yards. The directors are very proud of their undertaking, and processions, on an unparalleled scale for Newport, will inaugurate the opening next week.

We observe some improvement in the state of trade generally, and more particularly in the metal department. For rails and bars we have now a very fair enquiry, and at some works the hands are quite full. Pig iron also is more in request, though prices are not so good. The Coal Trade is very active, and large shipments of steam coal have been made at Cardiff this week. There is not much alteration in freights.

The Dowlais Company have taken a considerable tract in the Forest of Dean, and intend working up the ore energetically. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Robert Mushet to erect several blast furnaces in the same locality, and if this be done the resources of the Forest will be much better developed than ever they were before. It would be of great advantage if the proposed line of railway were carried out, as communication might be had by that means with Merthyr and other necessary parts. At present the line stops at Monmouth, and we fear it will be some considerable time before it extends any further. The half-yearly meeting of the company was held on Tuesday, at Usk, when the Chairman announced that the profit had been absorbed by the expenses, so that no dividend could be declared for the shareholders. The receipts, however, show a monthly increase, and if the work can be carried out as at first meditated the traffic will speedily make it a paying concern.

I have pleasure in handing you the following section of the south side of the Glamorganshire Coal Field, which will interest many of your readers:



THE IRON AND METAL TRADE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

FEB. 25.—The Iron Trade presents but little change since last week. Remittances and a few orders are being received from America, and an improved state of things is expected in a few weeks as the result of the greater abundance of money. The leading makers maintain the trade rates, and pig makers, who are not compelled to sell, refuse lower terms than those previously quoted, but needy men are compelled to submit to some sacrifices. The colliers west of Dudley are gone in at the reduction of 1s. per day, and probably only the present cold weather, by keeping up the demand for domestic coal, prevents a similar reduction in the wages of the thick coal colliers on the eastern side of that place.

No fresh failures have occurred this week, and it is hoped, with much fear, however, that no further suspensions may take place.

Attention has of late been particularly attracted to the "truck" system, which, despite the law, prevails to so great an extent in this district. It is remarkable how quietly this system is usually acquiesced in by the men. The ironmasters, who are possessed of ample capital, and who altogether repudiate it, would readily assist any united effort of the men to put it down, but some such is made, and the occasional cases heard in ordinary times before the magistrates usually smack rather of the common informer than of any strong opposition by the workmen as a body against this system. This is partly to be accounted for by the unfortunate improvidence which prevails among workmen, which makes the provision that a man shall spend a good portion of his earnings in articles of food and clothing, an important safeguard to his wife and family against all he earns being squandered in drink. Lastly, however, there can be no doubt that the need of many masters has compelled them to apply the "truck" regulation more stringently, and the men have wined under it, and numerous complaints before the magistrates have been the result, and in almost every instance heavy penalties have been inflicted, and the defendants, who are nominally the charter masters at the mines, ordered to pay in cash the balance of wages for which goods had previously been furnished.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Birmingham Banking Company was held on Wednesday—Mr. Charles Shaw, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The report acknowledged the necessity for a larger provision than usual for bad and doubtful debts; but after such deductions there remained a sufficient balance of profits to enable the directors to declare a dividend of 10s. per share, and a bonus of the same amount payable in March next.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the South Staffordshire Railway was held to-day. The usual dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, was declared for the half-year, being secured under the agreement with Mr. McLean, lessee of the line. It was also resolved to issue the B shares for constructing the Tipton and Darlaston branches. The dividend payable on these new shares will be 5 per cent. during the continuance of the present lease, which the lessee may determine in seven years, but which would otherwise continue for thirteen. Should he terminate it at the end of the former period, which is pretty certain, the dividend would be 4½ for the rest of the 15 years, and 4 per cent. for 20 years thereafter, payable under a recent agreement with the London and North-Western Company.

The defeat of Ministers caused a fall of from 1 to 2 per cent. in the Birmingham share market on Saturday, but this was subsequently recovered, and to-day the market was firm. South Staffordshire were sold at 10½, Birmingham Canal, 9½, Wolverhampton Gas Company, 18; Birmingham Banking Company left off at 30 to 31.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 25.—The Iron Trade this week presents no features of especial interest. The orders are still restricted to immediate requirements, and the demand for export is still reported dull. The ministerial crisis has produced a considerable check upon speculative purchases, and it will be some time ere the effect has thoroughly passed away. There is a demand for merchant bars.

The Coal Trade has improved, and the demand this week has been considerably augmented. It is expected that prices will go up in a few weeks, especially as there are indications of an improvement in the manufacturing trades.

A general meeting of the North Derbyshire Mining Company was held at Edensor, to-day, Mr. N. Condell in the chair. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and great interest appeared to be manifested in the proceedings. The Chairman apologized for the absence of Sir Joseph Paxton, the Chairman of the company, and he explained what had been done at the Wren Park Mine during the last twelve months. The engine, which was only 25-horse power, had been worked up to 35 and 40, and the consequence had been that they had had to contend with many breakages, owing to the strain and over-pressure which had been put upon the machinery. The Wren Park Mine had been proved to be a valuable mine, and the capital (£30000) which was being raised was intended solely for the development of the mine at Calver South. The accounts for the past year were read and examined, and an explanation of the

expenditure was made by the manager, Mr. Bentley, who showed that the utmost economy had been exercised in the payments, and wages given to the men. A notice had been given of a motion that the company should be registered under limited liability. Mr. Cantrell moved, and Mr. Alsop seconded, a motion to that effect. Mr. Palmer moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that the company be conducted under the old mineral customs, which, on the amendment being put to the vote, was carried, with only two dissentients.

The Kyan Mines, on Thursday, sold 58 tons of lead ore, the produce of three weeks. We were inadvertently led into error last week with regard to the Mill Dam Mine. We stated that a vein 18 in. thick had been discovered, which it would appear was not the case. The rumour to which we gave publicity was very current at the time; but on enquiry we found it to be incorrect. The mine, however, is doing as well as could be expected, and the report of the agent is favourable.

A friend, interested in your notice of the successful introduction of gas to aid the working operations in mines, informs me that at the face Hall Works gas is used at the bottom of the pit, and is taken to the foot of the incline planes which branch off from the main levels, and are main intake air-courses. Locked safety-lamps alone are used in the workings, and in the return air-courses; but in the main intakes there are appointed places for the examination and re-lighting of safety-lamps by competent officers. At these stations alone gas is used. The utility of such an arrangement is apparent: the gaslights are stationary and cannot be removed, so that, while the men have more advantage than could be obtained by the use of candles in the roads, they are not subjected to equal danger, for the only light which the men can carry into dangerous places is a locked safety-lamp. By providing the men with gas instead of oil lamps or candles, they are enabled to do more work without extra fatigue. Success may be considered as proved, since it is about seven years since the system was first introduced.

We regret to learn that, as a consequence of the pressure resulting from the late panic, Messrs. Sandford and Owen, engineers and machinists, of the Phoenix Works, Macclesfield, near Rotherham, have been compelled to call their creditors together. A meeting was held at the Scarboro' Hotel, Leeds, at which Mr. Harley, of the Low Moor Ironworks, occupied the chair. A financial statement was read, showing the liabilities of the firm to amount to about £60,000, and the assets to about £100,000, leaving a clear surplus of more than £40,000, after allowing for all claims. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the business should be carried on under inspection (the inspectors appointed being Mr. John Burrows, of the Wortley Ironworks; Mr. Christopher Simpson, iron merchant, Hull; and Mr. John Beaton, of Midland Iron-works, Macclesfield); and that all the creditors should be paid in full. A high eulogium was passed upon Mr. Owen, by whom the business of the firm has been conducted, and the most entire confidence appeared to be reposed by the meeting in his integrity, and in the ability of the firm ultimately to meet every demand. It is stated the firm has been brought to its present position owing to the absence of remittances from Hamburg houses.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lecture on Mining, by Mr. WASHINGTON SMYTH, treated of "Dressing." He stated that it was always a great consideration first to look at the qualities of the ores, to ascertain the extent of mechanical separations they would require. They had before them a few samples of the ores as they were brought to grass: one of these required but little manipulation; it could be picked out by hand, and put to pile immediately. This was denominated a prill. The other, which was of a more sparry character, was called "dredge," and required several separations; while the third, or halva, containing very little, was for stamps' work. Lead may be subjected to a great many preliminary operations than iron, on account of the greater value of the ore, and the high percentage they can consequently be dressed. The same observations will apply to metallic copper, tin, and highly argentiferous ores. Gold, they were aware, could be made to pay even when it existed in very small quantities. At Kremnitz, in Hungary, it was worth extracting if it or retained one of gold to each 50 tons, and at Selt, in the Tyrol, it gave 6 ozs. to 50 tons. In Cardiganshire, some of the lead ore have produced as high as 28 ozs. of silver to the ton. Some of the ores are so disseminated through the matrix that they require to be stamped very fine. With some ores a small percentage will pay. Many of those of copper were of a low quality, while those of tin were dressed to a great extent. The alluvial deposits of gold, tin, and quicksilver all require a sort of separation.

With regard to the dressing of ores in Cornwall, if we went from one mine to another, we shall see that in different places various modifications in the manner of dressing were adopted. Much depended upon the locality, and there were a sufficient supply of water power, and a good fall of ground, they were great advantages. When a mine is near a public road it may have the facility of transporting its produce there by short railways or tramways; but where there is no road, and a difficult country, it then becomes a matter of deep consideration to economise the transport, and so to dress the ores that they would pay the expense of carriage. In some cases the management undertakes the dressing, while in other instances these operations are performed by the men. In some places the tributors dress their own ores; and this he did not think at all economical; a division of labour, in his opinion, is much better, as their time could be more profitably employed in other work than in backing and spalling. It was a greater advantage that the whole of the ore should be dressed according to certain defined principles.

A diagram was then shown of the construction of a dressing floor, under favourable circumstances, where the several operations could be conducted consecutively. There are cases in Australia where the ores are required to be separated at a distance. Dressing might be divided into three heads—1. Grating or riddling, washing or picking. 2. Reduction in size by crushing or grinding. 3. Separation and concentration. It was always advised as far as possible to separate the ores to a certain extent before the ore comes to surface; and there are many advantages connected with this. The attle can be employed for the purposes of stalling; and by making a judicious selection a great saving in the cost of winding may be effected. In some mines, where the ores are very valuable, the men collect it in bags, and in this state it is brought to grass. A large quantity of ore some to the surface coated with flocculent matter sludged. Here it is necessary, as it cannot be discerned from the appearance what it really is, that the stuff should be subjected to the operations of washing and picking. A diagram was then shown and described of the mode of working it, performed by a series of these are employed, for the purpose of the more easy separation of the minerals into different groups of various sizes. If this can be effected in the first instance a great saving will be made. In some of the continental mines these were made to descend from one to the other; thus that which did not pass through No. 3 went to No. 3. At Wigan, in Lancashire, a revolving riddle was used in some of the collieries. Clayey ores are difficult to separate. A revolving riddle, the invention of Mr. Kittinger, an Austrian, had been proved to be of great utility. A diagram of this was then shown, and the lecturer illustrated the mode of working it, performed with a great degree of minuteness. The cradles in California, and the various inventions for the purpose of gold washing were then alluded to, and commented upon. In Cornwall the ores were classed in four divisions—1. Best ore, or prill. 2. Dredge. 3. Halva. 4. Attle. In the North they were denominated—1. Bling ore. 2. Knockings. 3. Riddlings, or picking stones. The various special operations would form the matter of the subsequent lectures on this subject.

TAURO MINING SCHOOL.—We are glad to find that this institution is now making as favourable progress as could be desired. From the report of the committee of management, to the end of 1887, it appears that in 1855 the three masters appointed visited several of the mining districts in the county, to ascertain more accurately the state of education there, and to endeavour to persuade the existing teachers to introduce subjects suited to the wants of the mining population into their schools. They had many obstacles to contend against, and eventually opened up to the whole pupils, which course of a few days were increased to five, and the whole number during its first term. After tracing the progress during the unsatisfactory stages of the school's existence, the committee remark that the experience of the past two years has afforded much hope for the ultimate success of the institution, provided the means of continuing the school can be obtained. It has demonstrated that a work has been commenced which will prove a lasting benefit to the mining interest of the county, and it has shown the miner that the sort of education offered to him has been substantial and practical, and though he has hitherto failed to avail himself of its benefits, they are now becoming more evident to him. As a proof of this, the laboratory assisted a short time since read a paper to an institute at Pool, on "The Discrimination of Minerals," the result of which was the formation of a chemical class by the young mine agents present. That class is still at work, and with the occasional assistance of this young man they have advanced to the analysis of some of the compound minerals; thus evincing a proof of the earnest desire of the miner for scientific attainments when made acquainted with their value, and affording promise of the most favourable results to him from the system of education adopted at the Tauro Mining School, when it can be sufficiently extended. The prejudices of those who were opposed to the school were fast dying away, and if the future arrangements could be so far as to meet the wants of the mine agents, whose salaries are low, by imparting to their sons a suitable education, at about the same rate as that now paid for the education they receive, one great object of the governors will be fully attained; and if, in addition, such further arrangements can be effected by the aid of Government as to constitute this school a normal mining school, with all the advantages accorded to the other normal schools of this kingdom, it is hoped that the benefits of a suitable practical education will shortly be extended to the working miners, of whom numbers will be found eager to receive it. The governors will then have the satisfaction of knowing that they have fully accomplished the object they have so earnestly desired; that they have greatly contributed to the improvement of mining science, and the increased welfare and happiness of the mining population of the county.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE.—MANUFACTURERS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of manufacturers was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday (Mr. Pontifex in the chair). Apart from the oppressive operation of the Act, it appears they were greatly annoyed by the visitations of an incompetent person, named Sanderson, who had been appointed the inspector. The situation was one which required great skill, and it was argued that a bellhanger was not likely to acquire knowledge needed for the inspection of furnaces. Sir C. Napier, M.P., said that he understood that the inspector received one guinea and a half for every case, so that he literally lived upon smoke.—In fact, he was, in a manner, compelled to lay information. Mr. May moved.—That the meeting learns with satisfaction that an association has been formed called "The Manufacturers' Defence Association," having for its objects:—1. To form a defence fund, to ascertain the precise state of the law by an immediate appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and to aid appeals to those members of the association who may be convicted before police magistrates, after having used all reasonable means to comply with the provisions of the Acts.—2. To endeavour to obtain an equitable amendment of those Acts similar to the Smoke Act of Scotland; and 3. To watch the progress through Parliament of all bills affecting the manufacturing interests. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., observed, that when he read the first Smoke Act he thought it must have been the work of Lord Palmerston, and such turned out to be the fact. He had arrived at the conclusion that there was no man more disposed to indulge in a course of arbitrary, reckless, and oppressive legislation than the noble lord, and nothing had given him (Mr. Ayrton) greater satisfaction than to have contributed, on a late occasion, his mite towards the removal of the noble lord from office. A committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions.

PRESERVATION OF IRON.—We understand a process for the protection of iron from rust is now under the consideration of Government. It is a German invention, and its utility is being practically tested on the roofing of the Houses of Parliament; if found successful, it is, we believe, the determination of Sir Baldwin Walker to have it applied to one of the large iron ships.

THE BURSTING OF STEAM-BOILERS.

The attention of agents is requested to an article in the *Artisan* for Dec., by Mr. Robert Hunt, headed, "The Application of Machinery and Materials to Art Manufacture," and in which Mr. Hunt discusses the known causes of steam-boiler explosions. The following abstract (omitting Mr. Hunt's illustrations) will indicate the character of the article, and the leading principles on which such explosions are generally supposed to be unaccountable, depend.

1. Water deprived of its heat becomes ice. If heat be added to water it becomes steam. These different conditions of water depend on its power of absorbing atmospheric air in solution.
2. There are two ways of depriving water of the air it contains—the first, by freezing water, the second is by boiling water.
3. Water containing air boils at 212° Fahr., but water which does not contain air will not boil at this temperature. In fact, water containing air, and water which is, are physically different bodies.
4. Ice (which is water deprived of air) may be melted under precautions, and heated to the boiling point (212°), but will not boil. It is heated to 250° or 300° and still no signs of boiling; but before it reaches 300° it explodes with as much violence as the same quantity of gunpowder. The whole of water exerts an expansive force at one effort, due to the full quantity of air it contains.
5. If water which does not contain air is heated to a temperature of 250° Fahr., then a single drop of water containing air is allowed to fall into it, the whole bursts into an explosive ebullition of the utmost violence! This is one cause of our steam-boiler explosions. It frequently happens that a steam-boiler explodes after a rest of the engine, just at the moment that it is again set to work. During boiling water parts with its air, but as long as the engine continues to feed water is constantly supplied, and air is carried in continuously, thus the water retains its ordinary condition. The engine is at rest with the fire under the boiler, and no feed water is supplied. The air is boiled out of the water, and the water, ceasing to boil, acquires a temperature of 250° or more! Suddenly the engine is set to work, the supply pipe is opened, water containing air is admitted, and an explosion takes place. Now for the remedy:—If the supply of water to the boiler is checked, an explosion from this cause cannot occur.

6. Another, and probably, frequent cause of explosion is, that by accident the water in the boiler is allowed to be low, and a plate of iron (usually over the fire) becomes red hot. Water is let in, and as it touches the heated plate it assumes the spheroidal state. Drops of water in contact with highly heated plates with extreme slowness, and the water itself has a temperature below 212°, the vapour from the water has the temperature of the heated metal—above this vapour has no expansive force as long as this high temperature is maintained, but on being allowed to cool it exerts a force due to all the heat it contains, and the suddenness of its action and the intensity of the developed power, it is rare.

If mine agents will impress on the minds of the men in charge of boilers the simple rule, that the supply of water must never be checked, and the water never be allowed to be low in the boiler, valuable property and lives more valuable than any property, will often be saved.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian January mail, due in London, on Wednesday, on Wednesday next, is anxiously looked for. The mercantile community are more than usually interested in its arrival, inasmuch as it most probably bring details of the effect produced on receipt of intelligence of the late monetary crisis here, and the failure of so many houses connected with the Australian trade. The general idea in the mercantile circles is, that a severe panic in the colony of Victoria is inevitable, consequent on the disastrous advices forwarded by the London mail of October and November last, and both of which, being dispatched currently from Suva, would, therefore, in due course, be delivered in various colonies in the early part of January.

THE CARWAY AND DUFFRYN STEAM COAL COMPANY.—We have satisfaction in calling attention to the report of this company (which we found in another column), showing its steady and satisfactory progress. The company was recently incorporated with limited liability, and the present directors (men of honour and ability) have taken possession of the works an amount of energy has been shown in the management, successful result of which, there can be little doubt, will be amply proved to the shareholders, old and new, in the shape of good dividends, as from accounts furnished, the profits on the workings and sales appear to warrant that conclusion. These collieries in themselves possess all the elements of success, being situated in the heart of the anthracite coal district, with railway communication to all parts of South Wales, and water carriage to Kidwelly Harbour and Burry Port Harbour, at which latter place vessels of 1000 tons burden can load at any state of the tide. These facts in themselves would make any ordinary colliery valuable, and, therefore, the Carway and Duffryn Collieries, with proper management, may be considered one of the best investments of the day, and above a speculation.

DYE FROM COAL-TAR.—In Mr. C. Calvert's recent paper, read before the Society of Arts, it was stated that Messrs. Calvert and Low had succeeded in obtaining from coal-tar products having a most extraordinary dyeing power, yielding colours nearly as beautiful as aniline pink and cochineal crimson; and what increases the interest of this discovery is, that by the process described they can obtain with it, on a piece of calico mordanted for madder colours, all the various colours and shades given by this valuable root—violet, purple, crimson, pink, and red.

BLACKALDER FIRE-BRICKS.—The value of a fire-brick is, of course, estimated according to the proportion of fusible materials it contains—the most valuable being the most valuable. A high character being claimed for the Blackalder clay, we consider the fairest way to show its superiority is to compare the analysis of the three principal clays in the market. We may premise that alumina and silica are considered infusible, separately or together, at any temperature yet produced, and that the reason usually assigned for the slight fusibility of the ordinary clays is the presence of lime, oxides of iron, and other impurities in the silicate of alumina. The analyses are from the best clay raised at the Blackalder works, near Plymouth compared with averages of several samples of the Stourbridge and Alloa clays, that some allowance must be made: Blackalder gives—Silica, 79.20; alumina, 17.00; lime, a trace; oxides, 0.45. Stourbridge (average of four samples), silica, 81.00; alumina, 16.13; lime, 1.43; oxides, 5.20. And Alloa, silica, 54.61; alumina, 10.99; oxides, 5.45. From these figures it will be seen that there is less silica in the Alloa than in the Stourbridge clay, and least of all in the Blackalder. At the Exeter Gas Works a Blackalder brick was tested in one of their furnaces, being raised to a white heat, and then suddenly plunged into cold water, yet it did not in the slightest degree, or present any difference in its appearance.

The Wildberg Mining Company has advices from Captain Waller, Feb. 20:—From the beginning of the month the mine is much improved. The drifts at the No. 3 sink to meet the deep cross-cut from Carter's shaft is in a fine course of silver-lead ore, as well as the drifts west from the same sink. The sink is also going down in a rich lode, and the slopes in the back of the level sink will produce 2½ tons per fathom. We have suspended both drifts from the bottom of the Erz Kammer, and put four of the men to stop on the ore which is standing in the sink; and as the cross-courses have not disturbed the lode at this point, we are likely to ascertain the direction of the ore at less expense than we could from the level below. In driving east on the Gotteshaufe, the lode is large, and producing a little lead, but not to value. The driftage west on the same lode is also poor. The drifts through the mine are working well, and the pitches produce fair quantities of ore. This morning, in boring a hole in the forehead of the deep cross-cut, we communicated with some old workings, which are not only letting out a great deal of water, but which has driven the men from the end and likewise from the bottom of Carter's shaft. I am unable to send any particulars of this place until the lode is abated; but there is no doubt that these workings are extended from the Erz Kammer and the Dornergang, and according to tradition are carried down a mile below our present driftage. The surface work is pushing on vigorously. The electric permit the horses will commence work in the new engine-house in a few weeks. Draining is proceeding well, and the ore returns for the month are likely to exceed 135 tons. Mr. Goudry mentions from the smelting-works, on the same date, that there is no alteration in the works from his former. Two cupola furnaces are still in continuance with the smelting of lead ore, and the one reverberatory furnace remains roasting the fine ores. On the 22nd inst. he will commence the improving furnace, caldine the lead for the use of crystallising process, which will commence on March 1.

The Lusitanian Mining Company has advices from Portugal to Feb. 17:—**PALMAL—BASTO'S LODE.** The ground in Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the level of a favourable character for sinking through, although there appears to be a harder stone coming out from the south side of the shaft. We are now down 100 feet deep to commencing cutting a pit in the 38, which was begun on Monday (Feb. 10) at the level of the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving east of ditto, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz with a little branching of ore and malle, but not so good of the former to value. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz mixed with copper ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 8 is 1½ feet wide, composed of quartz and flookan, being to the east of River shaft. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, pyrite, malle, and copper ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the adit level, driving south-west on the slide lode, is 1½ feet wide, composed of flookan and rusty quartz. The lode in Oliveira's mine, sinking below the 18, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a branching of ore in it, worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in Fontoura's mine, sinking below the 18, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 1, in back of the 18, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 2, in back of the 18, west of Butler's mine, is 3 feet wide, worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 3, in back of the 28, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 4, in back of the 28, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 5, in back of the 28, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 6, east of Antonio's mine, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in Pico's mine, sinking below the adit level, east of the old shaft, is 8 in. wide, composed of flookan, spots of lead, and stones of copper ore. The ground in Oak shaft is rather improved in the last week. River shaftmen are preparing rods, &c., for the shaft.—**CARVALHAL:** The ground in the new adit level, driving east, is rather improved, and the usual branches of lead and malle continue.

Held on Friday, the 26th March next, at Three o'clock, à la Salle Hertz, Rue de la Victoire, 48. Those shareholders who hold at least 20 shares, and are desirous of voting at the meeting, must apply before the 20th of March at the offices of the company in Paris, 45, Rue Talbott; or in London, at Messrs. C. DEVAUX and Co., 61 King William-street, City, to obtain a card of admission against deposit of the certificates. — London, Feb. 24, 1858.

The material manufactured by this company possesses the following advantages:-

1. It is from 8 to 12 per cent. stronger than any coal from which it may be made.
2. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN TONS can be stowed on board ship in the space required for 100 tons of coal.
3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs. each), and they become harder and make a more enduring fire after the lapse of ten or twelve months than when newly made.

Paid. Last Price. Present.				Shares.				Paid. Last Price. Present.			
4000	Calcutt Hall (lead), Limited	10	—	2000	Carleton and Spere Coal	10	—	2000	Carleton and Spere Coal	10	—
3000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3 1/2	—	2000	Carl Hill (tin)	100	—	2000	Carl Hill (tin)	100	—
1000	Camborne Consols (lead)	14	7 1/2	10000	Pedra-an-dru (tin)	10	—	10000	Pedra-an-dru (tin)	10	—
4000	Camborne Vein & Wh. Francis	3 1/2	1 1/2	36830	Pembroke & East Grinnell (cop. & s.)	2 1/2	1 1/2	36830	Pembroke & East Grinnell (cop. & s.)	2 1/2	1 1/2
680	Cambrian Slate	25	—	5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Ender	3 1/2	1 1/2	5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Ender	3 1/2	1 1/2
1924	Cardigan Consols (cop.)	11	8 1/2	4945	Pendennis Consols, St. Just	21 1/2	18 1/2	4945	Pendennis Consols, St. Just	21 1/2	18 1/2
6000	Cardigan South Bog (lead)	1	—	1	Penhaldra (lead)	14	35	1	Penhaldra (lead)	14	35
816	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	412 7 3/4	18	4926	Penharget and Wheal Wrey	1 1/2	—	4926	Penharget and Wheal Wrey	1 1/2	—
2400	Cardiff United (lead)	3 1/2	1 1/2	4323	Perqugarn, St. Breock	9 1/2	—	4323	Perqugarn, St. Breock	9 1/2	—
4370	Carneve (lead, cop.)	2 1/2	4	1200	Penstruthal	21 1/2	15 1/2	1200	Penstruthal	21 1/2	15 1/2
7900	Carraek Dewa United, St. Ives	2 1/2	—	100	Pentre Lygan (lead)	20	22 1/2	100	Pentre Lygan (lead)	20	22 1/2
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	11	2 1/2	300	Penlaidow Colliery (L.)	50	—	300	Penlaidow Colliery (L.)	50	—
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 1/2	—	2500	Pen-y-Bhiw Colliery (L.)	10	—	2500	Pen-y-Bhiw Colliery (L.)	10	—
10000	Carway & Duffin (coal) (L.)	2 1/2	2 1/2	1180	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21 1/2	8	1180	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21 1/2	8
6400	Castell (lead and blende), Card.	11 1/2	—	513	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	6	13	513	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	6	13
3000	Catherine and Anne Consols (lead)	1 1/2	—	2048	Porterwyd (lead), Cardigan	23 1/2	10	2048	Porterwyd (lead), Cardigan	23 1/2	10
6000	Card Gwyn (sil. & s.), Cardigan	1 1/2	—	2400	Rorkland Colliery (S.E.)	1	—	2400	Rorkland Colliery (S.E.)	1	—
32	Chacewey Granite	300	—	2500	Pwll yr Ene Colliery (S.E.)	1	1 1/2	2500	Pwll yr Ene Colliery (S.E.)	1	1 1/2
200	China Clay (L.)	50	—	500	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	27 1/2	13 1/2	500	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	27 1/2	13 1/2
64	Chirk Castle (L.)	250	—	4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	5	1 1/2	4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	5	1 1/2
6000	Chistolat Consols (copper)	3s. 6d.	4	800	Redhill Mining (L.)	10	—	800	Redhill Mining (L.)	10	—
2000	Clara (silver-lead) (L.)	21 10s 6d	4	12000	Redmore (copper and tin)	—	—	12000	Redmore (copper and tin)	—	—
1200	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	434 6	6 1/2	10000	Rheidol United Mine	21 1/2	6 1/2	10000	Rheidol United Mine	21 1/2	6 1/2
8000	Clifford (lead), St. Ewen	5 1/2	—	1000	Rhyedol Steel Company (L.)	5	—	1000	Rhyedol Steel Company (L.)	5	—
4000	Coed Mawr Pool (tin & cop.)	5 1/2	—	5000	Ritton Colliery, Merioneth	24 1/2	2 1/2	5000	Ritton Colliery, Merioneth	24 1/2	2 1/2
12000	College Mines (cop.), Ireland	2s.	3s.	10000	River Tamar Copper (L.)	—	—	10000	River Tamar Copper (L.)	—	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.), Illogan	410 9 1/2	5 1/2	6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	2	—	6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	2	—
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	43	175	4096	Rosewarne Consols	21 10	4	4096	Rosewarne Consols	21 10	4
12000	Cornwall Great Cons. (lead, &c.)	2	—	1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2 1/2	4 1/2	1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2 1/2	4 1/2
40	Cwmdule (copper) (L.)	60	—	6000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	60 6d.	—	6000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	60 6d.	—
1000	Cwm Erda (lead), Cardigan	7 1/2	10	4000	Rother & Masboro' Coal (L.)	25	—	4000	Rother & Masboro' Coal (L.)	25	—
6000	Cornwall Great Cons. (lead, &c.)	23 6 1/2	1 1/2	2400	Rother Valley Steel Company (L.)	10	—	2400	Rother Valley Steel Company (L.)	10	—
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire (L.)	2 1/2	5	15000	Rouan Colliery (L.)	—	—	15000	Rouan Colliery (L.)	—	—
8000	Dairhew (lead)	2 1/2	5	6000	Savern Mines (lead)	21 1/2	—	6000	Savern Mines (lead)	21 1/2	—
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardigan	6 1/2	5 1/2	4000	Saithney Wheel Buller (tin)	24 2	3	4000	Saithney Wheel Buller (tin)	24 2	3
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	24 6 1/2	15	700	Shrewsbury & Shrop. Coal (L.)	10	—	700	Shrewsbury & Shrop. Coal (L.)	10	—
3907	Devon and Courtney (copper)	19s.	—	200	Shropshire Blackwood (L.)	5	4	200	Shropshire Blackwood (L.)	5	4
6000	Devon Burra Barra (cop.)	23 5	—	40	Smitherill Head (lead) (L.)	10	—	40	Smitherill Head (lead) (L.)	10	—
10000	Devon Great Cons. (copper)	41 2	3 1/2	12000	Stordridge & Bedford, Tavistock	12s. 10d.	4 1/2	12000	Stordridge & Bedford, Tavistock	12s. 10d.	4 1/2
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (cop.)	25 1/2	—	312	South Cliff Mining (L.)	5 1/2	10	312	South Cliff Mining (L.)	5 1/2	10
5000	Dolwen (lead) (L.)	1	—	1500	South Bog (lead) (L.)	5 1/2	—	1500	South Bog (lead) (L.)	5 1/2	—
4815	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	24 4	3 1/2	4000	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	5 1/2	—	4000	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	5 1/2	—
6000	Dyffrynog (lead), Wales	212 6 1/2	13 1/2	6000	South Carn Brea (cop.) (S.E.)	23 6 1/2	—	6000	South Carn Brea (cop.) (S.E.)	23 6 1/2	—
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangar, Card.	40	10 12	6000	South Clifford United, Gwennap	—	—	6000	South Clifford United, Gwennap	—	—
4096	East Alford Consols (cop.)	21 13 1/2	2 1/2	6142	S. Condourou (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	—	6142	S. Condourou (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	—
5000	East Ballewidden, Sancerre	19 1/2	17	3000	South Crenner (copper)	5 1/2	1 1/2	3000	South Crenner (copper)	5 1/2	1 1/2
512	East Ballewidden, Sancerre	19 1/2	17	6000	South Crenner (copper)	5 1/2	1 1/2	6000	South Crenner (copper)	5 1/2	1 1/2
1024	East Buller (cop.), Redruth	13	105	6000	S. Dolosoth & Camborne	15s. 6d.	1	6000	S. Dolosoth & Camborne	15s. 6d.	1
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.), Redruth	14s.	2 1/2	256	South Garras, St. Clement	28	4 1/2	256	South Garras, St. Clement	28	4 1/2
8144	East Cardoran (copper)	2 1/2	1 1/2	2000	South Gorland	5	4	2000	South Gorland	5	4
6000	East Cornwall Cons. (tin & cop.)	2 1/2	3 1/2	2000	South Herland and Relistian	1	—	2000	South Herland and Relistian	1	—
2948	East Goldsloe (L.)	2	—	6000	South Hington (tin), Calstock	2s.	—	6000	South Hington (tin), Calstock	2s.	—
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	1s. 3d.	—	6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	5 1/2	—	6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	5 1/2	—
5000	East Gunns Lake & S. Bedf.	23 19 1/2	—	312	South Penialdara (tin)	5 1/2	—	312	South Penialdara (tin)	5 1/2	—
5000	East Hendon (copper), Llanwr	1 1/2	—	5000	South Penialdara (tin)	5 1/2	—	5000	South Penialdara (tin)	5 1/2	—
6000	East Kitt (tin), Calstock	2 1/2	1 1/2	1024	South Providence (tin), Sithen	23 1/2	—	1024	South Providence (tin), Sithen	23 1/2	—
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	South-West of Ireland (L.)	2 1/2	—	6000	South-West of Ireland (L.)	2 1/2	—
5000	E. Rosewarne (tin), Gwinear	1 1/2	—	1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	21 10	—	1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	21 10	—
1000	East Rosewarne (tin), Gwinear	1 1/2	—	1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	25 10	—	1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	25 10	—
7750	East Sordridge (copper & tin)	3s.	—	40	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	7	10	40	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	7	10
6000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerfields	23 19 1/2	—	6000	South Wh. Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1s. 6d.	—	6000	South Wh. Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1s. 6d.	—
256	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerfields	23 19 1/2	—	592	St. Austell Colliery (tin, cop.)	23 6 1/2	1 1/2	592	St. Austell Colliery (tin, cop.)	23 6 1/2	1 1/2
1000	East Trevelin (copper)	24 10	6 1/2	60	St. David's Iron Ore (L.)	10s.	—	60	St. David's Iron Ore (L.)	10s.	—
119	East Wheal Agar	67	—	5500	St. Helen's Alkali	6	—	5500	St. Helen's Alkali	6	—
6000	East Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	1 1/2	1000	Stoney Way (L.)	1	3	1000	Stoney Way (L.)	1	3
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Devon	24 6	2 1/2	7000	Stragdale (L.)	—	—	7000	Stragdale (L.)	—	—
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	—	—	920	Stray Park (copper and tin)	26 5 1/2	—	920	Stray Park (copper and tin)	26 5 1/2	—
1000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	24 11 1/2	6 1/2	6000	Sunny Side (lead & iron) Durham	1	—	6000	Sunny Side (lead & iron) Durham	1	—
1000	Espar Lise (L.)	10	11 1/2	1260	Swanpool (lead), Budock	21 18 1/2	—	1260	Swanpool (lead), Budock	21 18 1/2	—
5000	Espar Lise (L.)	10	11 1/2	4400	Targorsh Colliery (L.)	10	—	4400	Targorsh Colliery (L.)	10	—
512	Forest (copper), Illogan	6	4	5000	Taliesin (silver-lead)	1	—	5000	Taliesin (silver-lead)	1	—
25000	Forest of Dean and S. Wales Iron	10	—	20000	Tascan Mining (L.)	1	—	20000	Tascan Mining (L.)	1	—
5000	Fox Tor Alvenny (tin & c.), (L.)	5	3	2554	Tavy Con. (cp.), near Tavistock	25 11 1/2	—	2554	Tavy Con. (cp.), near Tavistock	25 11 1/2	—
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	5 8 1/2	4	4000	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	11 11 1/2	—	4000	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	11 11 1/2	—
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	6	4	6000	Tolkenbury Consols, Liskeard	210 2 1/2	—	6000	Tolkenbury Consols, Liskeard	210 2 1/2	—
6000	Garreg (lead), Flint	23 15 1/2	—	1000	Tolvalden (cop.), Marazion	—	7	1000	Tolvalden (cop.), Marazion	—	7
6000	Great Alford (copper), Tavistock	23 9 1/2	—	5000	Trebarvah (cop.), Penzance	28 5	—	5000	Trebarvah (cop.), Penzance	28 5	—
6000	Gellirheir (sil. & s.), Cardigan	2 1/2	—	5000	Trebrun (cop.), Llanwr	8	—	5000	Trebrun (cop.), Llanwr	8	—
1024	Glimar (tin), St. Erth	23 16 1/2	—	2048	Trehans (silv.-lead), Menheniot	—	—	2048	Trehans (silv.-lead), Menheniot	—	—
12000	Great Cardoran (silv.) (L.)	—	—	5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	24 8 1/2	—	5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	24 8 1/2	—
4096	Great Cardoran (cop.), St. Cleer	—	—	6000	Trelockey (copper), Cuby	2s.	—	6000	Trelockey (copper), Cuby	2s.	—
6000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	—	6000	Trevelian (tin & cop.), Altarnun	1	—	6000	Trevelian (tin & cop.), Altarnun	1	—
6000	Great DOWNA (tin, &c.), St. Aust.	5 1/2	3 1/2	2948	Trevelian (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	—	—	2948	Trevelian (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	—	—
12000	Great Hewas United (tin)	21 17 1/2	—	5000	Trevelian and Trevelian	28 13 1/2	—	5000	Trevelian and Trevelian	28 13 1/2	—
12000	Great Northern (copper)	1	—	1024	Trevelin, Crowan, Cornwall	10	10 1/2	1024	Trevelin, Crowan, Cornwall	10	10 1/2
11742	Great Onslow Con.	1	—	6400	Treware United (silver-lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	6400	Treware United (silver-lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	24 1/2	5 1/2	1000	Turk's Head (L.)	—	—	1000	Turk's Head (L.)	—	—
12000	Great Sordridge, Whitechurn	2s. 6d.	—	6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) (L.)	—	—	6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) (L.)	—	—
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	20s. 6d.	1	4000	Tyn-y-Worgidd (silv.), Carna	5 1/2	—	4000	Tyn-y-Worgidd (silv.), Carna	5 1/2	—
6000	Gt. West Sordridge, Whitechurn	21 6 1/2	—	10000	Tyn-y-yards (silv.), Talyllyn	1 1/2	—	10000	Tyn-y-yards (silv.), Talyllyn	1 1/2	—
3120	Great Wheal Alfred (S.E.)	21 10 1/2	5 1/2	6000	Tyn-y-yards (silv.), Wh. Bedford	5 1/2	—	6000	Tyn-y-yards (silv.), Wh. Bedford	5 1/2	—
6000	Great Wheal Alfred (tin)	23 10 1/2	—	5000	United Mines (copper), Llanwr	1	—	5000	United Mines (copper), Llanwr	1	—
6000	Gt. Wh. Bury (cop. & s.)	2 1/2	—	400	Wadhurst Ironstone (L.)	5	—	400	Wadhurst Ironstone (L.)	5	—
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	23 13 1/2	7 3/4	200	Waelias (lead), Denbigh	7 1/2	—	200	Waelias (lead), Denbigh	7 1/2	—
10000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.)	1	—	960	Wendron United Mines (tin)	21 14	—	960	Wendron United Mines (tin)	21 14	—
3000	Gwinear Consols (copper)	5	4	12	Westbury Iron (L.)	1500	—	12	Westbury Iron (L.)	1500	—
5834	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanwr	3s. 3d.	—	1204	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	23 17 1/2	8 1/2	1204	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	23 17 1/2	8 1/2
312	Halamaning and Croft Gt. Hall	10 1/2	2	2025	West Crinnis & Regent United	15	—	2025	West Crinnis & Regent United	15	—
6400	Harwood (L.)	1	—	1024	West Crenner (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	8 1/2	1024	West Crenner (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	8 1/2
8192	Hazkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	2 1/2	—	4000	West Dolosoth (L.)	7	—	4000	West Dolosoth (L.)	7	—
64	Hendre	250	—	6000	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	7	9 1/2	6000	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	7	9 1/2
10000	Hennock Black Ore (L.)	—	—	6000	West Grenville (copper)	1 1/2	—	6000	West Grenville (copper)	1 1/2	—
1200	Herward Un. & Brynford Hall	25 13	7 1/2	25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blaise	1 1/2	—	25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blaise	1 1/2	—
5000	Holmbush (id., cop.), Callington	4 1/2	1 1/2	854							

1280	Loughmoe (L.)	10	13%	512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5	—	—
2000	Lowthwaite (slate), Tipple [L.]	35s. 6d.	3	1%	1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	4	—
6000	Low Furness Iron & Steel [L.]	10	—	—	4098	Wheal Copper (cop.), Tavistock	£4 3	—
2000	Machynlleth Fawcett [L.]	—	1%	—	130	Wheal Cupid (lead)	130	—
4098	Mainstone (lead), Salop	1%	—	—	4098	Wheal Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5	—
7300	Manchester and Fest. Slate [L.]	10	—	—	6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitechurch	—	—
16000	Maria Anna and Stein. Coal [L.]	10	—	—	1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 2	—
12000	Maria Consola (silver-lead) [L.]	1	1	—	1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwiltan	2	—
50000	Merrifield Mining [L.]	1	—	—	4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	—	—
1085	Midland Mining [L.]	5	—	—	13000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop. Bank. Is. 6d.)	—	—
3000	Midvale Mining [L.]	—	—	—	10	Wheal Emsay (tin), Tavistock	£17 6	10
1024	Mill Pool (tin), Cornwall	16 6	2%	—	730	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	30	—
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£119 2s.	2%	2%	512	Wheal Furdan (tin), Siltney	2	—
16000	Mold (lead), Limited	—	—	—	1386	Wheal Gill (copper)	18	—
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	£1 4	—	—	4000	Wheal Glyn	£2 3	—
4157	Moun't Bay Consols, Marazion	4	—	—	6000	Wheal Grenville (lead)	£4 15 6	1%
128	Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet	2	—	—	5000	Wheal Guskun (tin, copper)	3%	—
34	Munt-ar-Nella, Llanvynny	81	20	—	5150	Wheal Harriet (tin)	£2 16	—
3000	Nancy, Cornwall [L.]	53s. 4d.	2%	3%	990	Wheal Hawthorn (cop., Cromwell)	£2 12 6	—
320	Nent Fowey (lead), Alston	—	—	—	6000	Wh. Henry, Helva. (lead) [L.]	1	—
6400	New Crow Hill (lead)	—	1%	2	6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	—	—
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	0	—	6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon	16s.	—
9000	New Treleigh Consols, Redruth	—	—	—	4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead)	£2 10 8	1%
4000	New Wh. Vor and E. Wh. Metal	1%	3	2%	1024	Wheal Margery (tin and copper)	£11 13	9%
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£13 1%	3%	3	512	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	£1 2	—
3000	North Dunder (cop.), Redruth	4	1%	1%	4000	Wh. Mary, St. Agnes	£4 1s.	—
256	North Fowey (cop.), Redruth	—	—	—	990	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Lanivory	—	—
2500	North Frances (cop.) [S.E.]	7%	10%	10 10%	300	Wheal Morgan, Llanvynny	5	10
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1%	1	1%	128	Wheal Polmar, St. Austell	32%	33
120	North Laxey (lead), Isle of Man	50	55	33	3900	Wheal Pollard (copper)	15s. 6d.	—
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6%	4	3%	4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	£3 5 6	—
512	North Penhaidars (lead)	1%	5	—	—	Wheal Sumson	—	—
1024	North Roseway, Gwines	—	—	—	4098	Wheal Trefusis, Plymouth	£18 9	1%
300	North Staffordshire	100	—	—	4098	Wheal Trevelick, St. Austell	19s.	—
3896	North Tavy (copper), Buckland	—	1	2 3%	6000	Wheal Trehdy (cop.), Illogan	£3 5	2%
1024	North Wheal Busy	5s. 0 6	2%	2%	1024	Wheal Thomas, Ferran Porth	£2 5	4%
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	£3 11 10	4%	4%	4000	Wheal Treby (tin)	—	—
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£1 19 2	—	—	512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenna	21%	7
6144	No. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	2	4	5 5%	6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	1%	—
4240	North Wheal Trelnay (lead)	£2 9	—	—	3102	Wh. Union (cop. tin), Gwines	£5 19 3	—
1024	North Wh. Unity (cop. tin), St. Win.	1%	—	—	1024	Wheal V. Union (tin)	£5 19 3	7%
4098	North Wh. Wrenn (cop.), St. Win.	1%	—	—	1024	Wheal Vention (silver-lead), Lisk	3%	—

10000 Okehampton (copper).....	1	...	...	...	4096 Wb. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£5 16 6	...	...
1000 Old Tincroft (tin), Lelant.....	...	1½	...	1½	2000 Whitty Iron [L.].....	10	...	...
600 Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr. 50	...	54	...	33 55	6000 Whitehorse Consols (copper).....	1	...	...
5558 Old Trethewey Consols.....	£1 5 6	...	...	...	5000 Willow Bank (lead), Limited.....	21s.	...	...
836 Old Wheal Bassett (cop.), Pagan 10½	...	...	...	...	50 Workington Hematite Iron [L.] 5000	...	...	...
4000 Osia (silver-lead) [L.].....	1½	1	...	1	4098 Wrey Consols, Bunkatfeigh.....	£s. 3d.	3	...
4000 Osom's Hill [L.].....	5	...	...	...	4098 Yarnor (copper), Devon.....	1½	...	1½

. Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining matters of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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